THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 15,257. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE THREE CENTS

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,265 BROADWAY—OPEN DAY AND NIGHT FOR RECEPTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES OF PAPERS.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALES—7th Page—3d col.
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PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—8th Page—1st col.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—8th Page—1st col.
SALES AT AUCTION—8th Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—7th Page—1st, 2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—7th Page—3d col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—1st Page—1st and 2d cols.
STORAGE—8th Page—4th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—1st Page—6th col.
THE TRADES—7th Page—4th col.
THE TURF—1st Page—2d col.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—8th Page—1st col.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—7th Page—5th and 6th cols.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—8th Page—1st col.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—1st Page—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—1st Page—6th col.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—8th Page—1st col.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—10th Page—6th col.

PERSONAL.

A. P. P.—HAVE SENT TWO NOTES TO THE ADdress you gave me on 5th av.; have received no answer. Please call on me at Windsor Hotel, before Sunday night, as I leave town then. S. H. J.

DOLLAR—I AM WILLING; WILL SEE YOU FRIday, 7:45 P. M. DIVORCE.

MEET ME SATURDAY INSTEAD OF FRIDAY, AT as near as possible Brunswick.

PETER—YOU LEFT YOUR SNUFFBOX. CARL.

WILL LADY DRESSED IN BLACK, BLEECKER street car, Thursday afternoon, appoint interview? FANCY.

WILL MRS. KATE McISAAC, LATE OF VIRGINIA City, Nev., please send address "to her anxious friend," where a letter may reach her. Address J. B., box 171 Post office, Castine, Me.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE AFTERNOON OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, a portfolio, containing bills, receipts and notes payable to the order of Jacob Stahl. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the same by THEO. FELDSTEIN, 86 Forsyth st., or HENRY STAHL, 87 2d st.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN THE VICINITY of 51st st. and 6th av., a child's white Pique Cloak. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 12 West 51st st., New York city.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING OR WEDNESDAY morning a Coupon of Houston Street, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad bond No. 160, payment of which has been stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 207 East 46th st.

LOST—BETWEEN 68TH ST., MADISON AV. AND 55th st. and 5th av., a black Fan, embroidered in colors. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 17 East 68th st.

LOST—A ROLL OF DRAWINGS, IN WHITE ST., yesterday, about noon. Return to DRUMMOND, 55 Bleecker st., immediately, and receive reward and thanks.

THE PARTY WHO FOUND WATCH AND CAMEO Ring, in City Hall Park, early Saturday morning, will return the pawn ticket for watch (chain no value) will receive price of same or reward, if not pawned; no questions asked. ALEXIS, box 124 Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASK FOR M-A-C-E & C-O.'-S R-E-F-R-I-G-E-R-A-T-O-R-S.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF this Institute will be held at rooms in the Cooper Building on Thursday, June 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., to consider and take action on the proposed amendments to the bylaws made at the meeting May 2, 1878, in relation to tickets for members. NATHAN C. ELY, President.

A.—ELECTRIC BELTS—A CERTAIN, SAFE AND effectual cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. These appliances are applicable to either sex and afford instant relief in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, general debility, &c. Pulvermacher's are the only genuine. Depot, 212 Broadway.

A.—SURE CURE FOR LUNG DISEASES, ROCK Candy and Rye Whiskey; $4 per gallon; $1 per large bottle; Rock Candy, 5 pounds, $1; goods delivered; send postal card. N. VAN BEIL, 88 Chambers st.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Louisiana State Lottery.
Kentucky State Lottery.
—Also Kentucky and Georgia—
Daily Drawings.
THEODORE ZSCHOCH, 23 Park row, room 4.

ALL RHEUMATISM POSITIVELY CURED—ANY stage of the disease. EUROPEAN RHEUMATIC SOCIETY, 207 West 34th st.

ATTENTION, PATIENTS.—ALL DISEASES, RECENT or old, Skin Disorders and Nervous Debility radically cured. Dr. PROTIN (from Paris), 34 Bond st.

ALL SPECIAL COMPLAINTS, MEDICAL OR SURgical, safely, successfully treated. Dr. BRADFORD, 132 East 12th st.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN, WHATEVER THE CAUSE, recent or long standing, speedily and permanently cured by Dr. H. DYER and Dr. J. W. GRINDLE, Physicians and Surgeons, 47 West 13th st., near 6th av.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES, BLOOD AND SKIN; also nervous debility; no fee until cured; examination free. Dr. FREEMAN, 266 Grand st.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; specialties, diseases of men and nervous system; consultation free. Dr. JACOBY, 161 Bleecker st.

ADVICE FREE.—DR. WHITEHEAD, PROFESSOR OF midwifery; safe treatment guaranteed. 215 East 45th st., near 3d av.

DELICIOUS
Manioca
Pudding.

DIVORCES SPEEDILY OBTAINED—TERMS SUPERlatively reasonable; CONSULTATIONS free. FREDERICK I. KING, Lawyer, 8 St. Mark's place, adjoining Cooper Institute.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANhood to the debilitated in four weeks; failure impossible; $3 per case. Druggists supplied. Sole agent, Dr. J. JACQUES, 7 University place, New York.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Office hours from 8 to 3 and 6 to 7.

DIVORCE CASES ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY WITHout publicity; consult him. ISAAC G. BOYCE, experienced lawyer, 319 Broadway.

ELECTRIC BELTS—SURE CURE FOR PREMATURE debility; the only reliable. Send for circular. Dr. KARR, 832 Broadway.

E.—OFFICIAL KENTUCKY STATE DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 355—MAY 30, 1878.
75, 11, 65, 27, 72, 31, 21, 3, 22, 44, 43, 35.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 356—MAY 30, 1878.
20, 6, 64, 41, 10, 13, 57, 61, 23, 35, 33, 18.
SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 375—MAY 30, 1878.
46, 72, 47, 71, 75, 52, 38, 68, 49, 11, 21, 7.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 376—MAY 30, 1878.
52, 70, 69, 58, 68, 66, 56, 42, 60, 54, 19, 35.
K. D. EDDY & CO., Managers.
Information given regarding the above drawings. Apply to CLUTE & CO., Bankers, 200 Broadway, rear office.

E.—ROYAL HAVANA DRAWS MAY 31.
Capital prize, $200,000 in Spanish money.
Tickets $40 to $1. Single Number Kentucky,
Draws May 31. Capital prize, $14,000.
1,896 prizes, distributing $67,925. Tickets, $1.
Louisiana State: extraordinary drawing.
Capital prize, $100,000. Draws June 11, 1878,
distributing $522,500. Tickets, $10, $5, $2, $1.
CLUTE & CO., Bankers, 200 Broadway.

E.—KENTUCKY SINGLE NUMBER.
DRAWS MAY 31.

1 prize	$1,400	10 prizes	each $500
1 prize	8,000	50 prizes	each 100
1 prize	400	100 prizes	each 50
2 prizes	each 2,500	500 prizes	each 25
4 prizes	each 1,000	1,000 prizes	each 5

$67,925 to be distributed.
Tickets, $1.
CLUTE & CO., Bankers, 200 Broadway.

F.—LOOK!—KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER.
To be drawn to-day (Friday), May 31, 1878.
Capital prize, $14,000.

1 prize of	$8,000	2 prizes of (each)	$2,500
1 prize of	4,000	4 prizes of (each)	1,000

1,896 prizes, amounting to $67,925
Whole tickets only $1. Prizes paid in full.
Louisiana Extraordinary draws June 11, 1878.
Capital prize, $100,000; Distributing, $522,500. Tickets, $1 to $10. Sealed risks taken on daily drawings.
PARKS, EMERSON & CO., Bankers, 180 Broadway.

"H."—
Important cases, medical or surgical; impairment of any organic function, hereditary or constitutional taint and diseases of the nervous system a specialty.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
144 Lexington av., near 29th st.
Hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 7.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JUNE 1.
TO-MORROW.
POSITIVE SECURITY, WITH THE CHANCE OF WINNING A LARGE PRIZE.

An excellent investment now offered to the American public. The next Grand Drawing of IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN 100 FLORINS GOVERNMENT BONDS, issued in 1864, TAKES PLACE TO-MORROW, JUNE 1, 1878.

These bonds, which are issued and secured by the above government, are redeemed in drawings held four times annually until each and every bond (there are no blanks) is drawn, with a larger or smaller premium.

1ST PRIZE .... 200,000 FLORINS
2D PRIZE .... 20,000 FLORINS
3D PRIZE .... 15,000 FLORINS

We offer these securities to the American public on the same plan that they are at present sold at in Germany—that is, a bond which we sell for $100 the buyer can pay for in 20 monthly instalments of

$5.00

and every Bond bought of us by the payment of $5 to-day or to-morrow is entitled to the WHOLE PREMIUM it may draw on the 1st of June, as well as to any prize which may fall to the Bond in any of the future quarterly drawings during the payment of the 20 instalments.

An official report of the drawing will be mailed to each correspondent as soon as received.

These Bonds are negotiable at any time at their market quotation, both in America and Germany, and no Bond will be redeemed with less than 200 florins value.

Country orders, sent in registered letters and enclosing $5, will secure one of these Bonds for the next drawing.

For circulars and other information address the INTERNATIONAL BANKING COMPANY, 185 Chatham square (Bank Building), New York city. Established in 1874.

N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the Herald.

KENTUCKY STATE TO BE DRAWN MAY 31.
Capital prize $14,000.
WHOLE TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Sale of tickets closes this day at 12 o'clock.
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

K.—LOUISIANA STATE, JUNE 11.—GRAND DRAWing. $520,000 in cash prizes. Tickets, Wholes, $10; Halves, $5; Tenths, $1. Address Uptown office, 1,267 Broadway. ISAACKS & CO.

LOUISIANA GRAND DRAWING JUNE 11.
Capital Prize, $100,000.
Whole Tickets, $10; halves, $5; fifths, $2; tenths, $1.
ROYAL HAVANA, May 31; tickets, $40 to $1.
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

METROPOLITAN
JOB
PRINTING
OFFICE,
28 ANN ST.,
DO ALL KINDS OF PRINTING FOR ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.
SUMMER EXCURSIONS AND STEAMBOAT WORK, PAMPHLET TIME TABLES.
FINE WOOD ENGRAVING AND COLORED PRINTING, POSTERS, PROGRAMMES AND TICKETS.
LAW CASES.
EXPRESS COMPANIES, STEAMBOAT, STEAMSHIP LINES AND RAILROAD WORK.
FIRST CLASS WORK AND LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 28 ANN ST.

MRS. SHANNONBERG AND ASSISTANT MAGnetic physician. 15 East 16th st.

MARBLE MANTELS AND MONUMENTS CHEAPER than ever. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

OLD DR. COX, FORMERLY OF CARMINE ST., treats all special complaints safely, successfully. 202 East 16th st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Next drawing May 31, 1878.

1 prize of	200,000 pesos
1 prize of	50,000 pesos
1 prize of	25,000 pesos
2 prizes of 10,000 each	20,000 pesos
10 prizes of 5,000 each	50,000 pesos
806 prizes of 1,000 and 500 each	465,000 pesos
821 prizes amounting to	810,000 pesos

M. A. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., basement.

ROYAL HAVANA.—NEXT DRAWING MAY 31.

1 prize of	200,000 pesos
1 prize of	50,000 pesos
1 prize of	25,000 pesos
2 prizes of 10,000 each	20,000 pesos
10 prizes of 5,000 each	50,000 pesos
806 prizes of 1,000 and 500 each	465,000 pesos
821 prizes, amounting to	810,000 pesos

Prizes cashed. Spanish gold and Havana bank bills bought and sold. C. VIADERO & CO., Bankers, (Late with M. A. Martinez & Co.), 1 New st., corner Wall.

ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY SINGLE NUMber draws May 31; Louisiana draws June 11, 1878. For information apply to SPENCER & CO., 9 Ann st. and 31 Park row, room 3.

TO MAKE THE GUMS HARD AND HEALTHY USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, 25c.

$4.—TELEPHONES!
For short lines my Acoustic Telephone is the best in use. I have a test line 1 mile in length that transmits the voice with such power as to be heard in all parts of an ordinary room. Send for illustrated circular.
J. R. HOLCOMB, Mallet Creek, Ohio.

599 BROADWAY—GENERAL AGENTS KENtucky State Lottery. Secure your tickets for the Kentucky State this A. M. Last chance, drawing to-day; 1,896 prizes, amounting to $67,925; capitals, $14,000, $8,000, $4,000. Whole Tickets, $1. Main office, 599 Broadway, near Houston; branch office, 61 Broadway, Williamsburg. WILLIAMSON & CO.

$67,925.—KENTUCKY STATE, MAY 31.
Whole Tickets, $1.
Sale closes at 11:45 A. M. this day.
BULLARD & CO., Brokers, 907 Broadway, near 20th st.

$100,000 TO $10.
Was there ever such a chance offered before?
Unprecedented attraction!
Over half a million distributed.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.
CLASS "F," TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1878,
under the supervision and management of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
Over half a million dollars distributed!
Capital Prize, $100,000.
Prizes of $50,000, $20,000, two of $10,000, four of $5,000 each!
Whole Tickets only $10; Halves, $5; Fifths, $2; Tenths, $1.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, Post office box 692 New Orleans, La., or H. L. PLUM, No. 319 Broadway, New York.

$1,000,000.—LOUISIANA DRAWS JUNE 11. Tickets $10. Kentucky, May 31. Tickets $1. B. NATHAN, 181 and 838 Broadway; branch office, 838 Broadway, remains open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

$1,604,641.—DUCAL BRUNSWICK GERMAN LOTTERY.—84th Annual Drawing.
Last day of drawing June 6.
28,500 prizes, amounting to $1,604,641 gold.
Royal Saxon German Lottery.
Next drawing July 8.
Royal Havana Lottery, May 31.
Wholes, $40; quarters, $10; eighths, $5; fortieths, $1.
Kentucky State Lottery, May 31. Tickets, $1.
Louisiana State Extraordinary Drawing, June 11.
Tickets, $10; halves, $5; fifths, $2; tenths, $1.
Prizes cashed and full information of the above sent free.
J. DUFF & CO., Bankers, 42 Nassau st., cor. Liberty, N. Y.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—SPRING MEETING.
JEROME PARK.
30TH MAY (Decoration Day),
1st, 4th, 6th and 8th JUNE.
Races commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CENTS.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary. A. BELMONT, President.

AT BROOKLYN DRIVING PARK, PARKVILLE, L. I. Friday, May 31, 1878; Match Race for $500; best three in five, in harness, good day and track;—
Barney Coles' gray mare Jennie L.
T. Dunne's bay gelding Patty Lath.
If not good this day, the first good day and track.
HIRAM W. HOWE, Proprietor.
Admission 30 cents.

A.—A.—TATTERSALL'S UPTOWN OFFICE AT Roche's, corner Broadway and 28th st.; combination book open this and every evening and day; longest odds. Open at 9 A. M.

A BOOK OPEN THIS EVENING AT BROWN'S, 1,170 Broadway, also at our old stand at Jerome Park tomorrow. JOHN HACKETT & CO.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD THIS DAY and evening on the Cincinnati and Jerome Park races, at 50 Hudson st., Hoboken. HACKET & CO.

A.—BOOKS OPEN THIS EVENING BY THOMAS B. JOHNSON at 1,215 Broadway; also on Saturday at Jerome Park; combinations, &c.; also on Cincinnati races.

CINCINNATI RACES—COMMENCING FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878. Entries and results received at 13 West 28th st., basement. CRIDGE & CO.

JEROME PARK RACES, MAY 30 AND JUNE 1, 1878.—Entries received the night before the races at 13 West 28th st., basement. Books, combinations, places, &c., open from now until the day of the races, and will be in attendance every race day at Jerome Park. CRIDGE & CO.

MR. M'DOUGALL, OF TATTERSALL'S, WILL BE IN attendance at Jerome Park every day during the meeting to lay the longest odds against favorites and short horses.

TATTERSALL'S BRANCH OFFICE AT SANDY Spencer's corner Fulton and Broadway; orders received for Hoboken French tickets; combination book open every day; copy of Hoboken bulletins every day.

TATTERSALL'S OTTO COTTAGE, HOBOKEN.—French and auction Pools on Louisville, Baltimore and Jerome Park races this week; wire direct to the room.

TROTS, TROTS, TROTS.—TATTERSALL'S OTTO Cottage, Hoboken. Auction Pools sold on all trots. Point Breeze, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Direct wires from track.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A.—10 BUSINESS AND DELIVERY WAGONS, ALL sizes, $30 to $110, new and second hand, for express, grocer, butcher, baker, milk, depot. 226 Spring st.

A.—VERY STYLISH DARK BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 7 years; can trot in 2:40; sound and kind; suitable for coupe. At TRUESDELL'S stable, 126 West 46th st.

A.—FOR SALE, TWO SOUND WORK HORSES; SUIT truck, grocer, any business. 219 Mott st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION HOUSE OF VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY 110 AND 112 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.

REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
On every horse that is warranted sound or kind and true in harness, from one to three days is given to test warrantees.

CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S (FRIDAY) SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

VERY STYLISH BLACK GELDING, 16 HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; a good driver, single or double; not afraid of anything; has been used by present owner three years to a brougham; is sold on account of owner going to Europe, and is warranted kind and true in all harness. Single Harness and
PARK PHAETON, HALF TOP, VERY LIGHT, in good order.
BROWN GELDING CYCLONE, got by NAPOLEON, Jr., out of a Mambrino mare, 16¼ hands high, 5 years old; a good driver; does not shy or pull; trotted in his four-year-old form a mile in 2:48; is untrained; has size and substance enough for a carriage horse, and is warranted sound and kind and true in all harness. Single Harness, Blankets, &c., and
TOP FULL SPRING WAGON, in good order.
HANDSOME BAY PONY, 12 HANDS HIGH, 6 years old; gentle and safe for children to ride or drive; warranted kind and true in all harness and under saddle.
BAY GELDING, 15¼ HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; an extra driver; can beat 3 minutes; sold for want of use, and warranted kind and true in all harness.
DARK BAY HORSE CHIEF, SIRED BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN, dam by Mambrino Chief, 15½ hands high, 10 years old; a pleasant, easy driver; can beat 2:40 in condition, and speed a 2:40 gait to-day; is an extra pole horse; warranted sound and kind and true in all harness. Single Harness and
TOP SIDE BAR ROAD WAGON, IMPROVED SPRING, by J. B. Brewster & Co., of 25th st.
BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 7 YEARS OLD; good driver, fast traveller; an extra carriage horse; has very fine high knee action; is sold for want of use, and is warranted sound and kind and true in all harness.
GRAY GELDING, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; has been driven by a lady; is afraid of nothing, and is warranted kind and true in all harness and under saddle.
PAIR ROAN MARES, 15¼ HANDS HIGH, 7 and 8 years old; very stylish drivers; full description at sale. Set Double Harness and
VERY HANDSOME COUPELET, IN PERFECT ORDER, built by Wood Brothers.
BAY HORSE, 15¼ HANDS HIGH, 7 YEARS OLD; good free driver; trots in about 3½ minutes; afraid of nothing; stands anywhere; an excellent saddle horse, and is warranted sound and kind and true in all harness.
BAY TROTTING GELDING HAMLET, BRED IN KENTUCKY, 16 hands high, 7 years old; a good, prompt, easy driver; can be driven by a lady; can trot in 2:40; is a first class roadster; warranted kind and true in all harness.
GRAY MARE. Sold for account of whom it may concern.
BROWN HORSE AND BLACK MARE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 6 and 8 years old; good drivers, single and double; warranted kind and true in all harness. Double Harness and
FOUR WHEEL DOG CART, by Wood Brothers.
DARK CHESTNUT HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; a good driver; has great bottom and endurance; sold for want of use, and is warranted kind and true in all harness. Single Harness and
TOP FULL SPRING WAGON, BY BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.
Chestnut Saddle Mare, bred in Kentucky, 15 hands high, 7 years old; has all the saddle gaits; can single foot better than 3 minutes; is very gentle; drives well double, and is warranted sound.
VERY HANDSOME GRAY MARE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; a perfect family or road mare; safe and reliable in every respect; can trot close to 3 minutes; not afraid of anything; stands without tying; a perfect saddle mare; warranted sound and kind and true in all harness.
DARK BROWN HORSE, 16¼ HANDS HIGH, 9 years old; a free driver, extra worker; warranted sound and kind and true in all harness; Express Harness, and
TOP EXPRESS WAGON, on platform springs.
ALSO A LARGE NUMBER of Work and Family Horses.
NO TOP DEPOT WAGON, good as new; 2 Rockaways, 28 top full spring and side bar Road Wagons, by good makers; top Phaetons, four wheel Dog Cart, Double and Single Harness, &c.
SALE COMMENCES AT 10 O'CLOCK.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON, 19, 21, 23 and 25 13th st., near University place.

ARCH. JOHNSTON'S MART, 19 TO 25 13TH ST., NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE CITY.

REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 10 O'CLOCK. 24 hours' to three days' trial on horses warranted sound.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AT 10 O'CLOCK.

HANDSOME TEAM SORREL HORSES, 16 hands, 6 and 7 years old; kind and true single or double; have not a fault or trick of any kind; have been used as a family team for general use; are in every way reliable and sold on account owner going abroad.
ELEGANT SET DOUBLE HARNESS by Coleman.
ELEGANT SIX PASSENGER DRAG by Wood Bros.
FIRST CLASS BAY FAMILY HORSE, 15¾ hands, 7 years old; kind in single and double harness and extra fine under saddle; can trot a mile in three minutes; has not a fault or trick of any kind; is in every way reliable for any use and warranted sound kind and true.
TOP WAGON by Brewster, of Broome st.
BEAUTIFUL CREAM COLORED HORSE, 15¼ hands, 7 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; a handsome, free, stylish driver; in every way reliable and sold for want of use.
TOP PONY PHAETON, nearly new, by J. C. Ham.
FINE GRAY HORSE, 16 hands, 9 years old, kind and true in all harness; free from vice; a good traveller; a good horse for any use and warranted sound.
TURN OUT SEAT PHAETON, by Brewster, of 25th st.
BROWN KENTUCKY HORSE, 15¾ hands, 6 years old, kind in all harness; free from vice; a first class saddle horse, a first class horse for any use and warranted sound.
PARK PHAETON, by Wood Bros.
FULL CLARENCE, by Wood Bros.
CHUNKY SORREL HORSE, 15⅝ hands, 8 years old; in every way reliable for any use and warranted sound and kind and true.
ELEGANT LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, by Seaman.
FIRST CLASS BLACK TRUCK HORSE, 16 hands, 7 years old; in every way reliable for any use and warranted sound, kind and true.
ELEGANT COUPE MARE, 16 hands, 6 years old, in every way reliable for any use; warranted sound, kind and true.
ELEGANT COUPE, satin lined, by Miner & Stevens.
TOP ROAD WAGONS AND PONY PHAETONS, sold to pay advances and charges, without reserve.
TWENTY OTHER HORSES. See catalogue.
FULL ASSORTMENT of every kind of CARRIAGE, WAGON, HARNESS, &c.
WEATHER never interferes with our SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

A.—CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
A UNPARALLELED SALE of the Fastest GREEN EASTERN bred TROTTERS in America, on Saturday, June 1, at eleven o'clock, at BARKER & SON'S New York Tattersall's, corner of Broadway and 39th st., comprising SIXTEEN HEAD, as follows:—Gray gelding EMPEROR, 15¾ high, foaled 1870, by Winthrop Morrill, can trot in 2:40; bay mare ARTY, 15¾ high, foaled 1872, got by Fearnaught, can trot in 2:45; bay mare NORA, 15¾ high, foaled 1872, got by Daniel Lambert, can trot in 2:45; bay gelding OSMOND, 15¾ high, foaled 1871, got by Flying Eaton, can trot in 3 minutes; gray gelding FOXVILLE, 15¾ high, foaled 1872, got by Godfrey's Patchen, can trot in 2:40; sorrel colt NIMROD, 15¾ high, foaled 1873, got by Carenaught, can trot in 2:50; bay filly MINNIE, 15¾ high, foaled 1873, can trot in 3 minutes; gray mare BURLINGTON MAID, 15.2½ high, foaled 1872, got by Godfrey's Patchen, can trot in 2:45; bay gelding VILLAGE BOY, 15¾ high, foaled 1871, got by Daniel Lambert, can trot in 2:50; bay mare LADY MORRIS, 15¾ high, foaled 1872, got by Emperor William, can trot in 2:45; bay gelding HARRISON, 15¾ high, foaled 1872, got by Taggart's Abdallah, can trot in 2:45; bay gelding ST. ALBANS, 15¾ high, foaled 1872, got by Taggart's Abdallah, can trot in 2:50; bay mare TAUNTON GIRL, 15¾ high, foaled 1872, got by Hall's Ethan Allen, can trot in three minutes; gray mare HENRIETTA, 15¾ high, foaled 1872, got by Champion Morrill, can trot in 2:45; chestnut mare MOLLIE, 15¾ high, foaled 1872, got by Daniel Lambert, can trot in 2:45; bay gelding RIGBY, 15¾ high, foaled 1872, got by Tom Lang, can trot in three minutes. Above are all warranted sound and kind, and are now at the Mart to be seen, examined and RIDDEN AFTER up to sale.

AUCTION SALE.—JOHN H. WILSON, AUCTIONEER will sell on
FRIDAY, May 31, at 11 o'clock,
at Nos. 580 and 582 Greenwich st., near Houston, the entire contents of the Livery and Express Stables, consisting, in part, 25 good Work Horses, 3 Clarences, 5 Light Wagons, 3 Express Wagons, 2 Trucks, Stable Utensils, Harness, &c., &c.
THE WHOLE WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

A.—FOR SALE—FIVE CHUNK HORSES; SOLD AT half value; good workers; warranted sound, good; trial given. Call 197 Mercer st.

A.—TRY OUR PATENT GUT CENTRE WHIPS; warranted not to break; have also an assortment of English holly, malacca and whalebone Whips.
GEO. P. OVERIN & CO., 4 East Houston st.

A HANDSOME BLOOD BAY CARRIAGE HORSE, 16 hands, blocky built high stepper, warranted sound; also, extension top light Phaeton (seats four), top Road Wagon, pony Phaeton, road and Coupe Harness; all little used; very cheap. ROSMORE STABLES, 247 West 41st st.

A.—FOR SALE, FIVE HORSES; SUIT FARMING, trucking, grocery or express; sold at half value; trial given. Apply at 39 Bleecker st., rear, near Bowery.

A.—$165—TOP BREWSTER IMPROVED BUGGY, with fine Harness, Blanket, Lap Robe and Whip; handsome top Pony Phaeton and Double Harness. Apply to coachman, 1 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A.—CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS—TOP BUGGIES, Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, light extension top Park Phaetons and other styles, all my own make, at manufacturers' prices and warranted. GRUBE, 366 Canal.

A ROAD TURNOUT—MUST BE SOLD—BAY HORSE, Hambletonian, 6 years, 15¾ hands; warranted sound and kind; can trot fast; Broome street Brewster top Wagon and Harness; also top Pony Phaeton. 137 West 37th st.

A BEAUTIFUL SHIFTING LEATHER EXTENSION Top Phaeton (seats four persons), Pole and Shafts, Double and Single Harness to match, fashionable light imperial Pony Phaeton; sell cheap. 114 West 27th st., near 6th av.

A FINE ¾-BRED SADDLE HORSE, TRAINED FOR a lady; also a very stout cob built Horse for sale. 9 West 12th st., 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

A TURNOUT COMPLETE—OWNER LEAVING TOWN; will sell for almost any cash offer handsome bay Horse, 15½, 7 years; fine roadster; thoroughly broken to saddle; stand without tying; driven by lady; warranted and fears nothing; Brewster's spring shifting top Wagon, Dunscomb Harness, Blankets, Whip, &c.; all good as new; sell separate; very cheap. 59 East 41st st.

A. S. FLANDRAU & CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
372 and 374 Broome st.
SUPERBLY FINISHED CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT LOW PRICES FOR PROMPT CASH.

A.—BOARD YOUR HORSES AT FRY'S BOARDING stables, 2 and 4 East 53d st., and avoid the elevated railroad.

A VERY FINE BLACK HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 6 years old; can trot in 2:45; warranted; also Brewster sidebar Top Wagon; Dunscomb Harness. 5 West 13th st.

A.—NEW, FINE GLASS LANDAU AND COUPE, Just finished; second hand Landau and Landaulet at bargains. J. W. PITNEY, 460 3d av.

A.—LADIES' PHAETONS, SIX SEAT LIGHT CARriages, Coupes, top Wagon, second hand, at half cost. Great reduction in spring Carriages.
HAM, 656 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A SPLENDID YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP—Fit for any use. 76 Oliver st.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, AUCTIONEER.
Sells this day, 10½ o'clock, at 650 Hudson st., near Gansevoort, fine Horse, Grocery top Wagon and Harness; horse in fine condition, warranted sound; wagon in fine order; no reserve. Grocerymen, buyers specially invited.

CARRIAGES
for summer use, of fashionable styles and best quality, made by Wood Brothers, are offered at decided bargains, to close the estate, by
BROWN & PRAY,
5th av. and 14th st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—HAMBLETONIAN BAY MARE, 15 hands; fast, young and sound; top Phaeton, handsome all black Morgan Mare, 15 hands; trots 2:50; perfect pet; young, sound, kind; Dusenbury top Buggy, Single and Double Harness, Blankets. This stock all first class, and bargains for cash. 12 East 18th st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROAD TEAM, 15¾ hands; warranted young, sound and kind, and can trot in 2:50 together; also, set Coleman Harness; all first class. Address B. H. E., Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON, &C.; LADIES' TURNout complete; owner leaving the city.
Mrs. BURNHAM, 201 West 56th st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S BAY ROAD MARE, sound, kind, pleasant, fine driver and fast; also Brewster top Wagon, first class Harness; price $650. J. E., box 136 Herald Uptown office.

FOR SALE—TWO ICE WAGONS AND ROUTES. APply 171 Duane st., rear.

FOR SALE—TWO CANADIAN HORSES, 6 AND 7 years; suit farmer, grocer, express; must sell; warranted. 592 Washington st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD WORK HORSES; SUIT any business; $40 to $85. Inquire 238 Spring st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE CHEAP—2 HORSES; one can pull wagon 2:40, time shown, natural trotter, strong and best green horse in State, don't pull, suit any business; stylish sorrel, can beat 2:45; both sound, young and gentle. MATTHEWS, Saratoga Stables, 57th and Lexington av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—75 GREEN AND RAILROAD Horses, $25 to $50 a head, at the old Third Avenue Railroad stable, 66th st. and 3d av.

HILBORN, 115 CHAMBERS ST., OFFERS LINEN Horse Sheets, 65 inches; hand-made Harness, $6 50 upward; other Goods equally low.

HORSE, TOP EXPRESS WAGON AND HARNESS, $75; top Business Wagons, $35, $85; Horse. 157 West 16th st.

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—LOW RENT, GOOD location, good stock; sold at a sacrifice. MILLS, 1,212 Broadway.

NEW AND SECOND HAND BUSINESS WAGONS, $65 to $100; top, side bar Buggy; Horses cheap. 207 West 19th.

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE BY AUCtion.—Carriage and Saddle Horses.—GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—Saturday morning, June 1, at 10 o'clock, at the private stable 155 East 25th st. (near Brewster's), the property of Mr. WM. H. APPLETON. A pair of Carriage Horses, 16 hands (a bay and a brown); drive either single or double; the bay a particularly fine and showy horse in single harness; also a Saddle Horse, sorrel and thoroughbred. The above are sound and kind, and can be seen until time of sale from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SADDLE HORSE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE horses ever offered; thoroughly trained as a saddle horse, and is perfectly sound; may be seen for two days at private stable, No. 17 East 36th st.

STALLS TO LET—HIGH AND AIRY; LARGE HAY loft; rent low. Rear of 11 Beach st.

SEASONABLE CARRIAGES.
Cabriolets, T Carts, extension top Phaetons, four-passenger open Phaetons, four-passenger Surrey Wagons, top and open Pony Phaetons, top and open Depot Wagons, at prices to suit the times. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

STABLE TO LET—WITH 7 STALLS, 314 EAST 49TH St., New York.

STABLES TO LET—ONE OR MORE STALLS; TRUCK room in street. 271 West 12th st.

TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at 37 Nassau st.,
ON SATURDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
BREWSTER PARK PHAETON AND DEMAREST LEATHER TOP BUGGY, with Pole and Shafts, both nearly new; also set Double and Single Harness, Robes, Whips, &c.

TWO VALUABLE BIG 6 AND 9 YEARS OLD MARES, little sore from pavements; $45 and $75. 80 New Chambers.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND EXTENSION top Phaeton, to seat four; must be pretty low and light, suitable for one horse; a cut under preferred. Address, with particulars and lowest cash price, CASH, box 197 Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND, KIND HORSE, WITH good action; also T Cart and Harness, complete; all must be in first class order and price very low. Address, stating lowest price, F. H. B., 78 Irving place.

5 CHEAP HORSES FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR any business, at No. 410 West 30th st.; must be sold.

$145.—HANDSOME TOP PONY PHAETON AND fine Harness; also full spring top Buggy, almost new, very cheap. 50 West 10th st.

$150.—PROMISING, SOUND YOUNG ROADsters for sale at this price at BARKER'S, 39th st. and Broadway.

$225.—HANDSOME EXTENSION TOP PHAETON, seats four, cost $820 in March; also top Buggy, Single and Double Harness; very low. Apply to coachman, stable 144 West 18th st.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN PARLOR SUIT IN CRIMson, silver ruffles, used six months, cost $1,000, for $200; one do., seven pieces, $150; rich reps Turkish Suit, $100, worth $350; one $40; superb Steinway & Sons Pianoforte, cost $650, for $250; 800 yards Carpet, 50c.; over 300 lots useful Household Goods at 40c. on the dollar; must be sold; no reasonable offer refused. Call at private residence 120 West 23d st., near 6th av. E. GAY.

A. & L. BAUMANN'S NEW FURNITURE, CARPET and Bedding Warehouses, 512 and 514 8th av., near 36th st.; the largest establishment in the city; lowest cash prices; weekly and monthly payments taken.

BAUMANN BROTHERS ARE OFFERING GREAT bargains in Furniture, Carpets and Bedding at their stores, 228 and 230 Hudson st., corner Broome; weekly and monthly payments taken.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FURNITURE, Carpets, &c., for cash or easy payments. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 and 157 Chatham st. Send for illustrated price list. Weekly or monthly payment.

INSTRUCTION.

H. TROTTER'S YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE AND Commercial College at Miltenberg-on-the-Main, Germany; healthy and beautiful location; German and foreign pupils; good references. Prospectus on application.

EYES AND EARS.

JAMES T. DAVIS, INVENTOR AND ONLY MAKER of the improved Artificial Human Eye; acknowledged by the faculty to be the only correct imitation of nature in the world. No. 127 East 15th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

DRY GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE REAL GUIPURE and tweed Laces, can find great bargains at 328 West 29th st.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

A.—BEATTY ORGAN—STYLE 1,425, THREE SETS reeds, thirteen stops, two knee swells, French walnut case, panelled, elaborately finished solid black walnut case, new and elegant design, with valuable improvements, beautiful Vox Celeste stop, sweetest toned Parlor Organ in the world; challenge comparison. Monopolist price, $340; my price, in order to have this beautiful instrument introduced immediately, only $94 75 boxed and shipped on fifteen days' test trial. No money required until you are perfectly satisfied. Reader, if you wish to purchase a Cabinet Organ, now is your opportunity. Large newspaper free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

A.—FOR RENT, UPRIGHT, SQUARE AND GRAND Pianos of our own make; also for sale and rent, a number of fine second hand Pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., 112 5th av., above 16th st.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND STEINWAY Pianos, some nearly new, all in perfect condition and fully warranted, at a bargain; also the largest selection in the country of second hand Pianos of other makers, ranging $30 upward. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos at auction and in private houses.
STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

A LADY LEAVING CITY IMMEDIATELY FOR Paris must sell Steinway Pianoforte, $215; don't miss this opportunity. Call private residence 41 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mme. D. PISHA.

A FEW SECOND HAND WEBER PIANOS AT VERY great bargains; some of them used but a very short time by our best musicians, and really almost as good as new; fully warranted in every respect. Please call at the WEBER warerooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

A STEINWAY PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP—A MAGnificent four round cornered rosewood Pianoforte, all modern improvements, made to order, cost $900, for $175; Stool, Cover, Cabinets. Call at private residence 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD SACRIFICE A MAGNIFIcent 7⅓-octave rosewood Pianoforte, patent agraffe and handsome carved legs and case, cost last February $800, for $170; Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet; also cabinet upright Piano for one-quarter cost. Call at residence 131 West 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Box to ship.

A.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS STEINWAY PIANO, in good order; for sale very cheap. Please call at 907 Broadway, room No. 3, where it can be seen from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BIDDLE'S PIANOFORTES—GREAT BARGAINS; Chickering's and others, $3 to $10 monthly.
BIDDLE'S, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

BARGAINS.—NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, $125; SQUARE Piano, $60; Mason & Hamlin Organ, perfect order, $30; low rents; small instalments.
GORDON & SON, 13 East 14th st.

CHICKERING ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR $70; Cover, Stool, box for shipping. Residence 196 2d av., near 12th.

GOING TO EUROPE.—WE WILL SELL PIANO, Lookingglass, Carpets and other articles for less than half their original cost. 222 East 61st st.

GREAT BARGAINS.—$3 MONTHLY WILL BUY NEW Organs, $6 Pianos; 7 octave Pianos, $125; 7⅓ octave, $135; Organs, $35; 12 stops, $75; low rents.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th st.

HAZELTON BROS., MANUFACTURERS, 34 AND 36 University place, have a large assortment of new and second hand Pianos; some of the latter as good as new; will be sold or rented at prices to suit the times.

KRANICH & BACH, 243 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 2D av., have a beautiful assortment of fine Pianofortes, both new and second hand, which they are offering very low. Pianos let and sold on instalments.

MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE FOUR ROUND ROSEwood Pianoforte, having carved legs, &c., $90.
GORDON'S, 157 Bleecker st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT IN THE COUNTRY, or for sale on instalments, extremely low.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th st.

PIANO WANTED—WEBER OR STEINWAY PREferred; must be four round; modern improvements; moderate price. Address this (Friday) morning and before one o'clock P. M., Mr. W. B., Herald Uptown office.

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
W. HENDERSON .... Proprietor and Manager
"AN EVENING OF FUN."
unprecedented success of
J. K. EMMET
in his
RECONSTRUCTED VERSION OF
FRITZ. FRITZ. FRITZ.
FRITZ. FRITZ. FRITZ.
FRITZ. FRITZ. FRITZ.
NEW SONGS. NEW SCENES.
Humorous incidents, Sketches, &c.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE 1:30.
Popular prices; 25c., 50c., $1, $1 25.
FIRST MATINEE (Reconstructed version) TO-MORROW.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
POOLE & DONNELLY .... Lessees and Managers
RESERVED SEATS (Orchestra Circle and Balcony), 50c.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES
OF
A CELEBRATED CASE.
A CELEBRATED CASE.
A CELEBRATED CASE.
THE GREATEST PLAY OF MODERN TIMES.
THE ORIGINAL UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
Last CELEBRATED CASE Matinee on SATURDAY.
ON MONDAY NEXT
Mr. Leonard Grover's American Comedy,
OUR BOARDING HOUSE.
OUR BOARDING HOUSE.
, ON SUNDAY EVENING
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MR. LEVY.
A GREAT ARRAY OF POPULAR ARTISTS and THAT MIRACLE OF SCIENCE,
EDISON'S SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH
(By kind courtesy of Mr. Jas. Redpath).
NOTE.—Mr. LEVY will play a cornet solo to the telephone and then, taking a seat among the audience, will have the pleasure of hearing the solo played by himself on the stage.
SPECIAL.—Notwithstanding the vast attractions to be presented THE PRICE OF ADMISSION WILL BE ONLY *,* 25 CENTS. *,*

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
SHERIDAN SHOOK and E. G. GILMORE, Lessees.
THEODORE THOMAS .... Musical Director

GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THEO.
THOMAS
and his superb Orchestra.
MR. R. SHUEBRUCK, Cornet Virtuoso.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.

Overture, "Martha"	Flotow
Polka Mazourka, "The Devil's Darninguoodle"; Polka, Schnell, "Jocus"	Strauss
"Ave Maria"	Schubert
Waltz, "Village Swallows"	Johann Strauss
Introduction, "Nuptial Chorus"; "March Movement"	Wagner

Third Act, Lohengrin.

March and Procession	Gounod

Queen of Sheba.

Ballet Music and Wedding Procession, Feramors	Rubenstein

1. Torchlight dance of the Bayaderes.
2. Torchlight march of the brides of Cashmere.
3. Second dance of the Bayaderes.
4. Wedding procession.

Theme and variations, for cornet	Arban

MR. R. SHUEBRUCK.

Hungarian Rhapsody	Liszt

No. 14.

Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
Amaryllis	Gyhs

(Air composed by King Louis XIII.)

Waltz, "On the beautiful Rhine"	Keler-Bela
Quadrille, "Artist"	Johann Strauss
GENERAL ADMISSION	50 CENTS
Boxes, admitting four	$3 00
Tickets in packages of twelve	$5 00

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
A RESERVED SEAT FOR 50 CENTS.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY only, the dramatization from Charles Dickens' story of
OLIVER TWIST.
OLIVER TWIST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
On Monday, June 3, will be produced the startling modern drama, LOVE AND LABOR.
On Tuesday afternoon, at 2, complimentary FAREWELL benefit to Mr. SAMUEL W. PIERCY.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING.
Benefit of Mr. W. H. LEAKE,
when will be presented the thrilling sensational drama
THROUGH FIRE,
with its magnificent scenery, brilliant cast, tableaux, &c., &c.; concluding with the drama of a
LIFE'S REVENGE.
THROUGH FIRE Matinee Saturday at 2 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE AND MUSEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. THE FOUNDLING OF PARIS. | THIS EVENING AT 8. EDWIN BYRON AS RICHARD III.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and VERY LAST TWO TIMES of RICHARD III., and close of the season.
SUNDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock, THIRD and LAST LECTURE by GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.
Admission, 25 cents. NO RESERVED seats.

THE GREAT NEW YORK AQUARIUM,
Broadway and 35th st.
Tropical Fishes and Anemones, Angel Fishes, Grunts, Crayfishes, &c., &c.; beautiful Living Coral; thousands of other curious Creatures; Chimpanzees and Orang Outang.
Performances daily at 2:30 and 8 o'clock P. M.
Miss ANGIE SCHOTT in "Masks and Faces" and "The Green-eyed Monster." Mr. J. D. GRIFFIN, Irish Specialties and Recitations.
Admission, 50 cents; children half price; no extra charges. Coney Island Aquarium now open, with W. C. Coup's famous troupe of Broncho Horses.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AIMEE'S ADIEU NEXT WEEK
SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES THIS MORNING FOR
AIMEE'S
POSITIVELY FINAL FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
in the United States, limited to
EIGHT (8) NIGHTS AND ONE (1) MATINEE,
commencing MONDAY EVENING, June 3.
Repertoire for the entire season:—
Monday, June 3—Les Cloches de Corneville.
(The Chimes of Corneville.)
Tuesday, June 4—La Reine Indigo (Queen Indigo).
Wednesday, June 5—La Marjolaine.
Thursday, June 6—Les Cloches de Corneville.
Friday, June 7—La Jolie Parfumeuse.
Saturday (Matinee), June 8—Les Cloches de Corneville.
Saturday Evening, June 8—La Timbale d'Argent.
Prices as usual, 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 50.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
MR. H. J. MONTAGUE'S
FAREWELL MATINEE BENEFIT,
MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1878, AT 1:30.
The entertainment will consist of the first act of
FRITZ,
in which Mr. J. K. EMMET will appear,
by the courteous permission of WM. HENDERSON, Esq.
Second and third acts of the
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
in his CELEBRATED CHARACTER SKETCHES
(By permission of H. E. Abbey, Esq.)
The last act of the
TWO ORPHANS,
in which Miss KATE CLAXTON, Mr. CHAS. A. STEVENSON and their COMPANY will appear.
MR. MONTAGUE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS,
written expressly for the occasion by
JOHN BROUGHAM, ESQ.
Concluding with
TO OBLIGE MONTAGUE.
Box book open daily at Booth's Theatre.

EDISON'S SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH.
Fourteenth Consecutive Week of Exhibition.
This Miracle of Science—a Machine that Talks—will be exhibited at Fifth Avenue Hall (late Heller's), every Afternoon and Evening this week.
It Talks. It Sings. It Laughs.
It Plays Cornet Solos.
Every sound that the voice can utter it reproduces.
EDISON'S MUSICAL TELEPHONE
will also be exhibited in the evening.
Phonograph Recitals only at 2, 3 and 4 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees for Ladies and Children only.
Lecture on Sound, with Brilliant Illustrations, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. Robert Spice. Phonograph Recitals by E. H. Johnson, at 9 P. M. Musical Telephone at 8:45 P. M. Admission 50 cents. JAMES REDPATH, Manager.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S DREAM.
AT THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT! COTTRELLY!
Benefit for the German Hospital.
THERESE KRONES.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.
STILL ANOTHER GREAT BILL,
commencing MONDAY EVENING, May 27.
Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS and SPECIALTY ARTISTS, together with MABEL SANTLEY'S LONDON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
in the great Burlesque,
FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
MATINEE TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S DREAM.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE TO-NIGHT.

EGYPTIAN HALL, 34TH ST. AND 3D AV.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS SPICY SHOW!
First week of the new Sensational Comedy,
AT IT AGAIN.
Positively introducing the great Female Bathing Scene, together with the beautiful Amazonian March, by lovely females, in glittering armor, and our elegant Minuet and French Solos. Nothing like it in this city. Evening at 8. Matinees, Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 2. Saturday eve., June 1, grand Benefit to Manager JOHN J. DAWSON.

ABERLE'S TIVOLI THEATRE, 8TH ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—The greatest performance in the city. Lena Aberle, the young vocalist; Adele Pagliori, premiere danseuse assoluta; Mlle. Franzini, Queen of the Bicycle; Alice Bateman and Billy Noonan, champion clog dancers; Jennie Lindsay, Cooper Bros., Henriette Mollenhauer, Foro and Fish, Evans and Irene Murdoch, eccentric four; the great and only Vienna ballet troupe; Geo. Levanion, Watson Bros., Grimaldi Zeltner, Thos. Watson, and last week of the farce, "A Slippery Day." Matinee Saturday.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S DREAM.
"NOBODY SHOULD MISS IT."—HERALD.

ROYAL CREMORNE, 32D, NEAR BROADWAY, THE handsomest and largest (Terpsichorean) palace in America, open nightly.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
27th st., near 6th av.
Elite Sociables nightly; best ventilated ballroom in the world. A grand summer garden attached.

CREMORNE GARDEN, 32D ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Grand society reception ball to-night.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S DREAM.
TAKE THE CHILDREN THIS EVENING.

CARD.—PRIVATE LESSONS, PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, GUITAR, SINGING. University, 36 Waverley place. Circulars mailed. J. JAY WATSON, Director.

"GRAND BALL" AT THE "ROYAL CREMORNE," 32d st., near Broadway, to-night.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S DREAM.
"PLEASES YOUNG AND OLD."—HERALD.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
The approaching
TERMINATION OF THE REGULAR SEASON
compels the manager reluctantly to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of
DIPLOMACY.
EVENING AT 8. MATINEE AT 1:30

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
LADIES MATINEE TO-MORROW, AT 2.
GREAT SUCCESS OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.
, TO-NIGHT, AT 8 *,*
NEW FEATURES. GRAND BALLET.
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S DREAM.
Comic Pantomime by G. L. Fox and Fraser.
FRAZER AS HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THREE ACTS OF FUN.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1. FAMILY CIRCLE, 25 CENTS.
"The best summer entertainment."—Sun.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
BALFE'S EVER POPULAR OPERA,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
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NEXT WEEK
Last performances of the
HESS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

PARK THEATRE. THE LINGARDS.
HENRY E. ABBEY .... Lessee and Manager
LAST 3 TIMES OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
THE LINGARDS,
ALICE DUNNING and WM. HORACE.
Gilbert's charming Comedy,
SWEETHEARTS.
MR. WM. HORACE LINGARD IN 16 SKETCHES.
To conclude with
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Matinee admission, 50 cents; seats 50 cents extra.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, SECOND WEEK
DELICATE GROUNDS (Chas. Matthews comedy in 1 act).
THE GREAT LINGARD SKETCHES.
SIR SIMON SIMPLE (Byron's charming comedy).
First appearance in New York in three years of
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1.—$4 TO $7 WEEK—BOARD AND ROOM. 15 NEILson place, corner Clinton (8th st.), near Broadway.

2 SMALL FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RESPECTABLE gentlemen; rent $6 a month in a nice private house. 306 East 34th st.

2 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL MODern improvements; Board if desired; terms reasonable. 169 West 12th st.

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5TH AV., 341.—THIS HOUSE HAS CHANGED HANDS and is entirely newly painted and newly furnished throughout; parties wishing Board for the summer can find elegant accommodations at moderate price.

$5 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL Board and comfortable rooms at 1 East Washington square, corner of 4th st.

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36 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—A FEW young men or married couple can find Board on reasonable terms.

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51 WEST 36TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board; also at Larchmont, 40 minutes New Haven Road.

52 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board at very moderate rates.

56 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON SQUARE and 4th av.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

123 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITS AND SINgle Rooms, with or without Board; also Office for physician; terms low.

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138 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board; two minutes from Elevated Railroad.

ROOMS ARE RENTING LOW—RESTAURANT, prices moderate, at Grand Union Hotel, 41st st., Park av.

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A COUPLE HAVING ELEGANT FURNITURE WANT second or third Floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board; house must be first class; nice locality. Address, with reasonable terms, STUYVESANT, Herald Uptown office.

BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS employed during the day, in a strictly private family in the vicinity of 28th st. and 6th av. The terms must be moderate, and parties wishing to exchange references will call at 467 6th av.

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AT NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY—200 Rooms; Lodging, 30c., 40c., 50c.; weekly, $2 to $3.

CLARENCE HOTEL, 12 CLINTON PLACE (8TH ST.), near Broadway.—Board and Rooms from $1 per day.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN CATSKILL WILL ACCOMmodate a few boarders for the summer on reasonable terms. Address J. H. R., box 414, Catskill, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—FOR LADY AND FOUR CHILdren (aged 12, 9, 6, 3), within 30 miles of New York, on a farm; terms not to exceed $60 per month. Direct B. F. K., Herald office.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY BOARD—HALF HOUR from 42d st.; $6; best reference. A. DAILEY, 666 6th av.

FIRST CLASS BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—FARM house, Orange county; terms very reasonable for season. Particulars at 163 Maiden lane.

SUMMER AND WINTER RESORT EXCHANGE, 735 Broadway.—Free to the public; complete descriptions of Summer Resorts gratuitously printed and furnished callers; proprietors of summer hotels and boarding houses desiring guests should avail themselves of the facilities offered by this Exchange; call or request circular.
HASBROUCK & LAKE.

SUMMER BOARD ON A FARM SITUATED IN ONE of the pleasantest towns of Western Massachusetts; house large; grounds pleasant; terms $4 per week. For particulars address A. B. C., Herald office.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR A LADY and servant, in a private family, living about 60 miles from the city; must be quiet and plenty of shade. Address B. J. W., Herald Uptown office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A.—MAPLE GROVE HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNtain.—A delightful summer resort, at entrance to noted Cauterskill Clove; cool, healthy mountain air; large yard, well shaded; eight miles from Catskill village; telegraph office near by. Full particulars and proprietor seen at Metropolitan Summer Resort Directory, 42 East 14th st., Union square. MARTIN & BEAR.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT THE GLEN HOUSE.—Boating and bathing. For photograph and particulars call at 238 West 25th st., or address I. LOCKWOOD, Spring Valley, Rockland county, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE, NORTHERN NEW JERSEY Railroad; one hour from city; under new management; excellent table; moderate prices. A. DAILEY, 666 6th av.

NORWALK HOTEL, NORWALK, CONN.—SUMMER Board at low rates. BURT BROTHERS, Proprietors.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG ISLAND, South Shore—Eighteen miles from New York.
WALKER & GLADWIN, Proprietors.

WINDSOR HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
THIS NEW AND SPLENDID HOTEL, WITH THE TWO LARGE BRICK RESIDENCES AND EXTENSIVE GROUNDS ADJOINING, OVERLOOKING CONGRESS SPRING PARK, WILL BE
OPENED FOR GUESTS, JUNE 1, 1878.
PARLORS, BEDROOMS OR ROOMS EN SUITE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, WILL BE RENTED, WITHOUT BOARD, AT MODERATE RATES.
THE ADJACENT RESIDENCES HAVE BEEN FURNISHED AND ARRANGED IN FLATS FOR THE SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES.
THE HOTEL RESTAURANT
WILL BE UNDER CONTROL OF COOKS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE AND MEALS WILL BE SERVED IN THE MOST ELEGANT STYLE.
ROOMS MAY BE ENGAGED ON APPLICATION AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK.
CHARLES H. SHELLEY,
Manager.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A SMALL MACHINE FOR SPOOLING 12 yards silk; hand or foot power; state price and particulars. Address C. M., Herald Uptown office.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL DRUG STORE IN OR near the city. Address, with particulars, 500 to 1,000 Herald office.

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AT 1,272 BROADWAY—PERSONAL PROPERTY bought, sold back; Wedding Presents, old Gold, Silver. Advances made. Ladies' office. WILLIAM A. GLOVER.

BLUE WHITE DIAMOND EARRINGS, $145; ALSO A pair for $135; finest goods ever offered for the prices.
MILLS & COLEMAN, 189 Grand st.

907 BROADWAY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND Jewelry bought and sold; loans negotiated on Personal Property of every description.
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1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH.—Ladies' private office; Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. Branch, 1,267 Broadway.
LINDO BROS.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH IN THREE HOURS, AT EITHER 377 6th av., one door above 23d st., or 128 West 34th st.; terms to suit. NEWBROUGH & NEWBROUGH.

BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH, $6; GUM, $8; warranted. "New York Dental Rooms," 262 6th av. Established 1851. Dr. MEADER.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION; ALSO ARTIFICIAL Teeth; terms to suit. EIGHTH AVENUE DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 379 8th av., one door below 29th st.

HEROIC DEAD.

National Floral Offering to Their Memory.

AT THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Grand Procession and Ceremonial in This City.

ORATORICAL GARLANDS.

Speeches of Generals Sherman, Banks and Others at Booth's Theatre.

THE PRESIDENT AT GETTYSBURG.

General Butler in Honor of the Private Soldier.

ENGLAND'S COURSE DENOUNCED.

The day of the dead was born yesterday amid gentle tears, as though Nature sympathized with our people's sorrow for the gallant hearts that had bled in their cause. Sad and chill the morning air wrapped the heroes' tombs, and the sighing wind mingled its plaintive tones with widows' sobs and orphan wailings. Wherever lay the nation's dead there were gathered the nation's mourners bearing rich tributes of flowers and richer tributes of deathless memory to the silent but unforgotten sleepers. With beauteous flowers were strewn their graves, while gentlest thoughts garlanded their memory. Perfume of flowers and incense of loving hearts stripped the grave of its cold terrors and made of the cemetery a beauteous Temple of the Dead. In the presence of the tomb the bitter strife was forgotten, and remembered alone were the valor and the devotion of those who died that their land might live. The soldiers of the blue and gray lie peacefully together, and yesterday their graves were watered by the tears of their motherland. The years have filled up "the bloody chasm," and only the deep furrow, where lie the dead, now marks where was once the dark abyss. Men's hearts have softened, and flowers of peaceful love have sprung from the earth watered with mothers' tears. Year by year this beautiful memorial solemnity takes deeper root in the popular heart and its influence tends to soften the regrets and lessen the bitterness which were bequeathed by the civil war. Decoration Day has lost all sectional meaning, and is now a national holiday in the widest acceptation of that term. It glorifies patriotism and charitably draws the veil over the errors and mistakes which called this new rite into life. It preaches peace, love and forgiveness, and offers one more and glorious example of the true grandeur of republican life.

It is this moral aspect which lends so much importance to the display of popular feeling which was witnessed in this and the neighboring cities yesterday, and which was the counterpart of what was passing over the whole wide region of the Union. From sunrise groups of citizens, laden down with flowers, were to be met with making their way to the cemeteries, which were beautiful beyond description, and never before were the offerings so abundant and so generous. The graves were dotted with innumerable bouquets, wreaths and garlands. Beds of roses, lilies, tuberoses and evergreens were scattered about in profusion, and the silent walks were filled with quiet crowds of people. The scenes were impressive in the extreme. The pilgrims represented all the social grades, from the banker to the beggar, for all classes had paid the blood tribute demanded by the country. There was every contrast of condition, from the richly clad lady whose carriage was filled with beautiful floral offerings to the poor widow clad in seedy black, who toilingly bore a flower pot as her humble offering to the grave of a loved companion. The sadness incident to the day was increased by the leaden, lowering sky and the drizzling rain, which threatened a downpour, but notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of the day the streets began to fill long before the hour appointed for the assembling of the procession. The smart and tidy uniforms of the citizen soldiery gave to the scene animation and picturesqueness as they wended their way toward the various points of assemblage. From the public buildings and many of the private houses waved the Union flag, set at half-mast, and business was all but suspended in the city. The people seemed resolved to add to the impressiveness of the day, and every point of vantage was seized upon by the anxious crowd. Madison square and Union square were the points chiefly selected for assemblage, but the whole line of march from Thirty-fifth street through Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, and thence down Broadway to Warren street, was crowded with spectators.

THE PROCESSION.

With remarkable punctuality the procession formed at ten o'clock A. M., and before half an hour had passed began to move. Fifth avenue at this moment, seen from the review stand at the Worth Monument, was black with a moving mass of humanity. In the distance a gleam of light appeared which seemed to advance, driving the mass of citizens before it. Then came, borne on the wind, the blare of trumpets and the rattle of the drums. The column was moving. The line of light seen in the distance proved to be the burnished helmets and white plumes of the cavalry forming the head of the column. As the troops advanced the whole aspect of the scene changed and the avenue was filled with the sheen of glancing bayonets. Over the advancing mass of men fluttered flags which seemed like the ghostly pinions of some huge bird. Through the crowd ran a hum of excitement that grew in intensity as the rolling drums gave way to the regimental bands and the strains of martial music filled the air.

AT THE REVIEWING STAND.

At this moment Mayor Ely, accompanied by Governor Robinson and Adjutant Townshend, took up their places at the reviewing stand without attracting any particular attention, although the Mayor took the precaution to notify his presence by hanging out his official flag. General Shaler rode at the head of the column, followed by the members of his staff, and on their arrival in front of the Governor gave the usual salute.

Considerable interest was felt in the military display, as for the first time the whole First division took part in the solemnities of Decoration Day. The parade was understood as intended to convey a hint to the evil disposed that in the event of their attempting to disturb the order of the city the gallant First were ready and willing to give a good account of themselves.

THE CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

The soldierly bearing of the men and the splendid state of discipline of which they gave proof must have reassured any timid person fearing for the safety of the city. The Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth and Eighth were especially remarked for their efficiency and soldierly bearing. There were several batteries of artillery in excellent order. The cavalry did not make so good an impression, as it was but too evident that many of the soldiers had a very unsteady seat in the saddle. They added, however, very greatly to the picturesque effect of the display in their semi-Hungarian costume. The uniforms of the infantry were also sufficiently varied to prevent monotony, and as they passed the reviewing stand the eye was wooed by the constant combinations of colors, ranging from the quiet gray and white of the gallant Seventh to the tropical luxuriance of some of the bandsmen, who resembled nothing so much as a flock of tropical birds, which, by some mischance, had found their way to these cool latitudes. There was in the column the white tunic of the Austrian, the spiked helmet of the Prussian and the sober dark blue of the national uniform. The troops marched very well, some of the regiments admirably, and from time to time the crowd marked their appreciation of their soldierly bearing by warm applause. Among the military, however, the chief favorites were some platoons of marines and sailors landed from the United States ship Minnesota. Their marching was excellent, and as they passed along the people cheered them heartily.

GENERALS SHERMAN AND HANCOCK.

The announcement that Generals Sherman and Hancock would be present in the procession caused these gentlemen to be looked for anxiously. They occupied the same carriage, and as they were easily recognized the crowd bestowed on them a constant ovation. When their carriage reached the review stand an enthusiastic cheer told that they had been recognized. General Sherman rose and acknowledged the compliment, while General Hancock contented himself with bowing his acknowledgments. General Sherman looked perfectly happy, and he had certainly a right to feel proud, for while the people were cheering him as he passed along he could hear band after band strike up the music commemorative of the "March to the Sea," which made him immortal.

VETERANS OF THE WAR.

There were other and sadder reminiscences of the war to be looked on. When the Grand Army of the Republic began to defile, maimed and crippled soldiers went by in barouches, as a sad reminder of the cost of war, and a hundred storm-stained and bullet-riven battle flags were borne past, followed by the survivors of what had once been gallant regiments and brigades. It was a glorious, if a sad sight, to note how bravely the old soldiers continued to fight the battle of life, though it was but too evident that in many cases the fight was a hard and not too successful one. But whatever were the circumstances of these veterans they were willing to spare something out of their havings in order to pay a tribute of brotherly respect to the memory of their dead comrades. In almost every instance the veteran corps were accompanied by wagons laden with flowers destined to be placed on their comrades' graves.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

During the time occupied by the military in the march past the clouds continued to lower, and as the first division of the Grand Army defiled before Governor Robinson a few rain drops began to fall, and before many minutes the rain set in in good earnest. At first the people in the street and on the review stand kept their places courageously, but though umbrellas were called into requisition numbers began to move away and seek shelter. But the Grand Army was not to be frightened out of the performance of a duty by a shower of rain, so the procession continued on until the last act of the appointed programme had been performed. At Warren street the Grand Army passed in review before General Sherman, and then the various posts proceeded to the cemeteries to decorate the graves of their dead comrades.

WORTH MONUMENT.

All the public statues along the route had been richly and artistically decorated by the Grand Army of the Republic posts, and the effect of these decorations added to the picturesqueness of the day's ceremonial. The Worth Monument, opposite Madison square, had been decorated during the preceding night by the Mexican veterans of 1846-47-48, under command of Colonel Tibbell. It was festooned with arbor vitæ from its apex to the ground. On the summit was a crown of laurel interwoven with cypress. Around the medallion panels were artistic borders of rare flowers and at the base of the obelisk were spread a profusion of tropical plants and other exotics. The railed enclosure contained two tall palm trees and a quantity of choice geraniums.

SEWARD'S STATUE.

The brow of the Seward statue, in Madison square, was adorned with an emerald wreath, while garlands of a similar hue depended from the shoulders down on the breast, where they supported a cross and a crescent in white pinks and lilies of the valley. The right hand held a beautiful bouquet, while in front of the statue rested a superb collection of choice flowers in a rustic-work receptacle.

WASHINGTON.

Never before, perhaps, did the statue of Washington, in Union square, present such elaborate decoration as called forth expressions of universal admiration yesterday. This truly handsome ornamentation was a patriotic tribute by the marketmen of Washington and West Washington markets. Arched supporters were extended from the top of the pillar to the railing, forming a bower, the slight wood work of which was covered with arbor vitæ, pinks and peonies. On the east side of the statue was a deep frame work of white and red roses and pinks. This enclosed a ground work of ivy, on which was traced in immortelles the following inscription:—"1778—1878. Father of Our Country." Immediately over this motto and between the two dates was a white dove with a small wreath and sheaf of wheat held in its bill. The opposite side of the statue was similarly decorated and bore the dates above mentioned, together with the words, "The Immortal Washington." On the top of the pedestal were arranged pots of choice flowers, while between the arches which rose above the iron railing were hung baskets filled with rare vines and roses, camellias, pinks and other horticultural specimens. The base of the statue was a wondrous maze of plants and exotics. The brow of Washington was crowned with a wreath of laurel.

LAFAYETTE.

Lafayette's statue was also handsomely decorated. At the base of the pedestal were arranged large pots of flowers, and around the shoulders of Lafayette were drawn the American and French national colors. The services at this statue were of an imposing character. The Battalion des Gardes Lafayette was drawn up in front of the stand, where an oration on the life and character of Lafayette was delivered by General M. T. McMahon.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Lincoln monument was almost completely covered with flowers. Four silk national flags waved around the feet of the statue. The sides and ends of the pedestal were elaborately ornamented, bearing the words, "Tribute of Post 13." Large bunches of marine and other plants were arranged around the base of the statue. The decoration services which took place at this point were presided over by Major General Schuyler Hamilton, a veteran of the Mexican war, who delivered an address. He was followed by Mr. Frederick Douglass, who delivered the oration of the day. Alluding to the policy of President Hayes toward the people of the South, he said:—The last commanding utterance of Southern sentiment is from the late President of the Southern Confederacy. He says:—"Let not any of the survivors (of rebellion) impugn their faith by offering the penitential plea that they believed they were right." There is reason to believe that Jefferson Davis in this speaks out of the fulness of the Southern heart, as well as that of his own. He says further that "Heroism derives its lustre from the justice of the cause in which it is displayed." And he holds and the South holds as firmly to-day as when in rebellion the justice of that cause, and that a just cause is never to be abandoned. Nevertheless we must not be asked to say that the South was right in the rebellion, or to say the North was wrong. We must not be asked to put no difference between those who fought for the Union and those who fought against it, or between loyalty and treason. We must not be asked to be ashamed of our part in the war. That is much too great a strain upon Northern conscience and self-respect to be borne in silence. A certain sound was recently given to the trumpet of freedom by General Grant when he told the veterans of Ohio, in a letter written from Milan, Italy, "that he trusted none of them would ever feel a disposition to apologize for the part they took in the late struggle for national existence, or for the cause for which they fought."

After arraigning the democratic party as the cause of the late war, he said:—And what is the attitude of this same party to-day? We all know what it was in 1860. The alternative presented to the nation then was, Give us the Presidency or we will plunge the country into all the horrors of a bloody revolution. The position of that party is the same to-day as then. The chosen man then was John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The chosen man of that party to-day is Samuel J. Tilden. The man to be kept out of the Presidential chair by threat of revolution was Abraham Lincoln. The man to be driven from the Presidential chair, by the machinery of political investigation, is Rutherford B. Hayes. Now, as then, this same rebellious spirit is much disturbed by the army and navy.

In the first instance it was the policy to scatter, now it is to starve. The plotters of mischief hate the army. It is loyal and true to the Republic. This is not, as I have already said, a day for speech—certainly not for long speeches. Though the portents upon our national horizon are dark and sinister; though a somewhat reckless disregard of our national obligations and national credit are shown in the words and votes of some of our public men; though the temper and manner of the plantation which talk of honor and responsibility are increasingly manifest in legislative councils of the nation; though party strife and personal ambition somewhat distract the public mind; though efforts are being made tending to embroil capital and labor and to antagonize interests which it is for the good of each to harmonize; though freedom of speech and of the ballot have for the present fallen before the shotguns of the South, and the party of slavery is now in the ascendant, we need bate no jot of heart or hope. The American people will in any great emergency be true to themselves.

FRANKLIN'S STATUE.

Franklin's statue, in Printing House square, was decorated in the morning by the members of Typographical Union No. 6. Wreaths of evergreen were hung from the pedestal and around the base. A profusion of flowers encircled the base, and on the front and rear of the pedestal were United States shields, in red, white and blue flowers, while on each side were stars of red and white flowers.

THE MONTGOMERY MONUMENT.

Some of the most beautiful decorations were placed on Montgomery's monument, St. Paul's Church. The Montgomery Lodge, No. 68, F. and A. M., arrived here soon after eight o'clock and ornamented the monument in a tasteful manner. The word "Montgomery" in white carnations, surrounded by a border of dark green leaves, surmounted the whole. Directly underneath were the figures "68" in red flowers, bordered with white, and still lower on the shaft the Masonic symbols, square and compass, with the enclosed letter "G" in white carnations. Underneath were the words, "Alas, My Brother!" in white, bordered by dark green ivy leaves. A bouquet of flowers brought in the morning by an unknown young man was at the foot of the shaft. To these decorations the Montgomery Guard, John J. Martin commanding, which arrived soon after, added a number of floral ornaments around the base of the shaft, and placed three flags at the top—one American flag on each side and the Irish colors at the top.

TRINITY CHURCHYARD.

The graves in Trinity churchyard were decorated by Phil Kearny Post, No. 8. The members of the post, Comrade B. T. Morgan commanding, first repaired to the grave of General Phil Kearny and decorated it with violets, fuschias and heliotropes, placing half a dozen little American flags near the grave.

Later in the day the Veteran Zouaves of Elizabeth, N. J., on passing Trinity Church, sent a very fine cross of white flowers to be laid on General Phil Kearny's grave.

From this grave the members of the post passed to the tomb of Alexander Hamilton, on the Rector street side, decorating it with similar flowers. Thence they turned back, passing behind the church and proceeding to the northeast corner of the cemetery, opposite Pine street, where they decorated the large brown stone monument to the soldiers of the Revolution.

FARRAGUT'S TOMB.

The tomb of Admiral Farragut, at Woodlawn Cemetery, was decorated during the forenoon by Olive Tilden Post, No. 96, Grand Army of the Republic, William M. Bogert, Commander. About eleven o'clock the post, accompanied by a number of school boys, started from the depot at Woodlawn and marched to the cemetery. The clouds that had been lowering for some time kept many away, and the number of spectators was consequently small.

The procession on arriving at Farragut's grave opened ranks, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Van Gasbeck, of Morrisania, followed by an oration. The services had hardly commenced before the rain began to fall, and the spectators were driven away. Many beautiful flowers were laid upon the Admiral's grave, and also upon that of Colonel Tilden, which was also visited by the post.

IN THE CEMETERIES.

Farragut Post, No. 75, G. A. R., assembled soon after noon in their headquarters, on the West Side Boulevard, near 126th street. An hour later delegations from the Soldiers' Orphan Union, Home and School in Manhattanville, from the public schools in West Eighty-second and 104th streets had arrived, together with a full platoon of police under Captain Leary, who is himself a member of the post. On reaching Trinity Cemetery, near Fort Washington, a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Benton and an oration delivered by Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, of the State Senate.

Some fifty or more graves were then decorated with the choicest of floral offerings, among the number the last resting places of Captain Bennett Frazer, Thirty-third New Jersey; Captain Allen, Seventy-ninth New York; Major O. A. Whitehead, U.S.N.; Brevet Major Samuel Adams, Commodore J. M. Wainwright, U.S.N.; Captain C. S. Klein, Thirty first New York; Captain P. J. Henry, Tenth New York; Major D. W. Wainwright, U.S.N.; Major General G. Striker, a veteran of the War of 1812; also Major General Jacob Reed and High Private Daniel Waldron, the two latter having lost their lives during the first contest with Great Britain in 1776. The expenses of the celebration yesterday in Trinity Cemetery were defrayed by the members of Farragut Post, No. 75, assisted by liberal minded citizens of Manhattanville and Carmansville. No part of the funds contributed to the general celebration in the lower part of the city were sent to this post.

The pouring rain did not in the least dampen the patriotic ardor of the thousands from Brooklyn and New York who crowded every pathway and every avenue leading to Greenwood—our own Père La Chaise—from noon yesterday until dark. At about twelve o'clock, when the military processions had disbanded and the glamour and show of grand military pomp had become a thing of the past, the true and loyal heart of the masses showed itself conspicuously by those who carried the garlands to the graves of their fallen comrades. New York veterans were marching along the pathways of the beautiful cemetery when Brooklyn's sons were yet holding aloof from the task allotted to them. The weather beaten soldiers of the Sixty-second New York volunteers, Kimball Post, the Riker Post and the well known Anderson Zouaves marched along with their bands and their flowers, regardless of the storm and amid a pouring rain, with the tattered battle flags of the old army corps of General Keys, surrounding the grave of the late Colonel J. Lafayette Riker. Post Adjutant Frederick Siebert, of Post No. 62, invoked God's blessing upon the day all present were then truly commemorating. Commander J Weising addressed a few patriotic words to his comrades, when, with heads uncovered, the singing society, Oesterreich, sang the touching lines "*Wie Sie so sanft ruhen.*" During all these exercises the rain poured down in torrents, but did not in the least interrupt the proceedings as set down in the programme. The chaplain prayed, the singers sang and the orator spoke, as if the heavens were smiling and adding their blessings to the holy task performed by man. Major James Duncan, in an excellent oration, reminded his comrades that it was during the war of the rebellion that the latent love of liberty quickened into active life, that the lines were clearly drawn between treason and loyalty. "We are told," he said, "that we must forget the past because it creates sectional feelings. Now, comrades, how can the mother, standing by the grave of her son, forget the manner of his death? How can the wife forget, how can the children forget, that rebellion and treason robbed them of a husband and a father? How can we forget the comrades who fell by our side that the nation might live? There are indications still existing that the spirit of rebellion is yet rampant. The efforts of some men in Congress to destroy the army and cripple the navy are only equalled by what occurred during Buchanan's administration, when army and fleet were sent to most remote regions, where they could do the least harm. It is your duty, comrades, to hold yourselves in readiness and to watch with intense vigilance the oligarchy that stands ready to crush with brute force every measure not concocted by their own prejudice. In honor of the thousands who sleep in Southern soil, over whose graves surges the low muttering growl of suppressed treason, we must on this day remember the freedom that has been established by this blood and regard the broken chains that lie at the feet of the slave of the past. Stand to your posts, comrades! and crush treason wherever it dares to raise its head and scotch the serpent wherever found."

At the Roman Catholic Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, the services were held at an early hour, in order to enable the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, to whom the management of the ceremonies there was confided, to return in time for the parade of the main body of their organization. Frank Head Post, No. 16, left the vicinity of the Brooklyn City Hall about eight o'clock, on three cars, for that cemetery, and the services were begun there about half-past nine. The deceased veterans interred at the Holy Cross Cemetery were chiefly members of the Irish Brigade, the Corcoran Irish Legion and Brooklyn regiments. Their graves are scattered throughout the cemetery, and many relatives of the departed soldiers guided the comrades of the Grand Army in their decorations.

About three thousand people assembled in the vicinity of the soldiers' plot at Cypress Hills Cemetery shortly after two o'clock. A stand was erected just outside the enclosure for the use of the speakers. At that hour the following named posts of the Grand Army arrived on the scene and proceeded at once to strew the graves of the soldiers with flowers:—Lincoln Post, No. 13; Sumner Post, No. 24; J. C. Rice Post, No. 29; Anderson Post, No. 58; Wadsworth Post, No. 77; Cameron Post, No. 79; Kennedy Post, No. 42, and Barbara Frietchie Post, No. 11. During the ceremony of decorating the graves several bands of music played a dirge. The posts were under the command of Adjutant General James H. Bailey. On the stand was seated the Memorial Committee, composed of members of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13. General E. L. Hayes presided. The prayer was offered by Rev. S. B. Willis, chaplain of Cameron Post, No. 79. The oration was delivered by General G. B. Carse, of Camden, N. J. On the platform were three stands of battle-torn colors belonging to the Sixty-eighth and First Long Island regiments of New York State volunteers. There are 3,270 Union soldiers and 463 Confederates interred in the soldiers' plot at this cemetery.

At Calvary not much was expected in consequence of the edict of the governing authorities prohibiting any formal ceremonies on the grounds on Decoration Day or the entrance of any wagons bearing flowers. The decoration of private lands was, however, more general than ever before, and delegations from the Sixty-ninth regiment and posts Nos. 79 and 80 of the Grand Army of the Republic reached the Cemetery and made fragrant with floral tributes the monuments to General Corcoran and to the Union dead erected by the city of New York.

At Union Cemetery, where some forty-two of the Union dead are buried, no formal ceremonies took place, but through the day the delegations from the various posts detailed for the purpose and numerous private citizens visited the cemetery and decorated the graves, a small United States flag having been placed on each grave by Mr. Thomas Dixon, the superintendent, previous to the decoration, to designate the graves.

The ceremonies at the Evergreen Cemetery, East New York, were held in the morning, under the auspices of Post Harry Lee, No. 21, and Post Louis Hamilton, of East New York. The Grand Army detachment was under the command of Colonel L. R. Stegman and the orator of the day was General Kiddoo.

About one hundred people gathered at the Naval Hospital about ten o'clock in the forenoon to take part in the exercises. A squad of marines from the barracks was in attendance during the services, which were conducted by Rev. Robert Anderson, ex-chaplain United States Navy, assisted by Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Naval Hospital.

IN BROOKLYN.

Never before was the day so generally observed in Brooklyn. All the schools were closed, and at noon most of the stores shut their doors. There was no business transacted in any of the courts or public offices. The flags of the city and county were displayed on all the public buildings, and, in response to the appeal of Grand Marshal General Catlin, citizens generally were liberal in their display of bunting. The florists were exorbitant in their charges and happy in the realization of usurious profits. Flowers, plants and evergreens were in demand heretofore unequalled. From an early hour in the forenoon the Court street, Flatbush avenue, East New York and other car lines were crowded by men, women and children, carrying floral tributes with which to decorate the graves of loved ones who fell in the cause of their country. There were two processions. The first was formed on Montague street, the right of the line resting on Henry street, at half-past one. At two o'clock the first division moved forward for Fort Greene, where the ceremonies were held at the tomb of the prison ship martyrs. The entire line of march was thronged by spectators. The exercises here were held under the auspices of Rankin Post, No 10.

CHAPLAIN BEECHER.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was present with the Thirteenth regiment, on horseback, in the uniform prescribed by the National Guard regulation. He mounted his horse at his residence, and was escorted to Pierrepont street by Major Horatio C. King and other officers of the staff of the regiment named. He wore a black cloth suit, neatly fitting, with captain's shoulder straps, belt and sabre; a military chapeau of black velvet, with a black feather. On one side of the chapeau was a velvet rosette, on which was a cross of silver. On his shoulders the distinguished chaplain, who never appeared in public to better advantage, wore a heavy cape. His appearance excited general attention, and he was made the subject of repeated salutations and cheers along the route of procession. On arriving at Fort Greene the military were drawn up on the parade ground, where Chaplain Beecher and his brother staff officers remained on horseback. The rain fell heavily and Rev. W. W. Bowdish offered a brief prayer, after which Captain E. A. Perry delivered a short address. Captain George B Squires, the presiding officer, then announced that it had been decided on account of the rain to dismiss the parade at that point and that the services at the Lincoln monument would be held on Sunday afternoon.

ON LONG ISLAND.

In Flushing early in the morning Post George Huntsman had a committee at the Town Hall to receive flowers. In the afternoon the Willett's Point band, coming from Bayside, stopped at College Point and escorted to Flushing village the firemen, military, schools, Turner Rifles and other organizations. They arrived about three o'clock, when the procession was formed on Broadway, where Post George Huntsman and the Seventh separate company, N. G., were in waiting. After making a short parade the column was massed around the soldiers' monument near the Town Hall, where the Rev. Mr. Cobb opened the ceremonies with prayer, and was followed by Dr. R. S. Bacon with an oration suitable to the occasion, the exercises being closed by the Rev. Mr. Moore.

Post General George G. Meade, G. A. R., had charge of the ceremonies at Willets Point by permission of Major H. S. Abbott, the officer in command there. The services were hymns, with a dirge, and a prayer by the Rev. E. S. Osborne, after which the graves were decorated. Then the "assembly" was sounded, and the members of the post, the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, Captain Ross and guests formed a hollow square, and G. W. Morton and Colonel G. A. Schaefer delivered addresses.

The principal point of attraction in Suffolk county was at Riverhead, people from all the neighboring villages taking part in the celebration there.

Further east the residents of Greenport and vicinity had their celebration at Orient, where there is a handsome soldiers' monument.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At New Rochelle the Committee of Arrangements for the observance of the day caused all the graves of soldiers buried on David's Island, the Episcopal Cemetery, the Catholic Cemetery, the Flandreau Cemetery and Upper New Rochelle Burying Ground, numbering 101, to be appropriately decorated early yesterday morning. At eleven o'clock A. M. the General Committee, with a large number of citizens, assembled at Beechwood Cemetery and decorated about fifty graves of soldiers. In the evening addresses were delivered by J. Warren Lawton, Martin J. Keogh and Rev. Mr. Lindsley.

At Peekskill the day was observed with a military and civic procession from the village to the old church at Cortlandtville, where appropriate exercises took place, and an address was delivered by the Hon. George H. Forster, of Riverdale, after which the graves of the soldiers were decorated by the Veteran Association. The procession then reformed and marched to Montrose and Verplancks, where the graves of soldiers buried in the cemeteries at those places were also decorated.

At Katonah memorial services were held in the cemetery, at three o'clock An interesting and able address was delivered by Hon. L. Bradford Prince. In the evening services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Hon. William H. Robertson presiding.

At Yonkers, Post Kitching, G. A. R., local military companies, and the Eagle troop of cavalry from Mount Vernon and private citizens marched to St. John's Cemetery, where an address was delivered by Colonel Matthew H. Ellis, after which the graves of the soldiers were decorated.

At Tarrytown and North Tarrytown the military and fire companies turned out in the rain and marched to the old Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, and there decorated the graves of their old comrades who had lost their lives in the rebellion.

ON STATEN ISLAND.

On Staten Island business was generally suspended in the villages. The different posts of the G. A. R. on the island and Dahlgren Post; a company of Hawkin's Zouaves, Company B, Irish Volunteers, Captain Burke commanding, and the Veteran corp, Forty-seventh regiment, of this city, took part in the ceremonies. The visitors were received at the Stapleton ferry by a company of the Ninth regiment, Captain William Kirkland; the Richmond county Board of Supervisors and other officials, and escorted to Washington Park, where a stand had been erected. The ceremonies at the Park commenced at one o'clock, and were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Rockwell. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Tompkins Westervelt and Mr. Erastus Brooks. The children of the Broad Street Public School, 500 strong, were arranged in front of the platform by Supervisor Frean. Each one of the scholars carried a pot of flowers. The procession moved from the Rink, at two o'clock P. M., in the following order:—Platoon of police, under command of Sergeant Cornell; Grand Marshal Henry J. Bute and aids; band, Company B, Ninth regiment; sub-committee of Rankin Post, G. A. R., No. 10; veteran soldiers and sailors, with band; Hawkins' Zouaves, Veteran corps of the Forty-seventh regiment, N.G.S.N.Y.; Dahlgren Post, No. 113; Richmond county officials and citizens in carriages, mounted battery from Fort Wadsworth and several wagons loaded with flowers. The line of march was along the shore road to West Brighton, to Staten Island and Fountain cemeteries, then counter-marched to Broadway to St. Peter's Cemetery, then through to Woodland and Cooper's cemeteries, the distance marched being about eight miles.

At the cemeteries the graves of soldiers were marked with small flags, which greatly facilitated their decoration. Flags were displayed at half and full mast on all the public institutions and many private dwellings. In the evening services were held in many of the churches.

IN NEW JERSEY.

The observance was a success in New Jersey. Business was almost entirely suspended—in the banks and public offices entirely so—and flags floated from thousands of buildings. The people were everywhere imbued with the spirit of the occasion. At Fairmount Cemetery exercises took place, including a very eloquent address by Professor Alberton, of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

GOVERNOR M'CLELLAN'S ADDRESS.

The completeness of the celebration in Orange was also interfered with by the inclement weather. There was a parade, but the exercises, instead of being held in the open air, took place at Library Hall and consisted of music and a short address by Governor McClellan.

The Governor said that it was well that we had it in our power to do honor to those who had done so much for us. This custom of holding in highest honor those who have given their lives for their country is not peculiar alone to this nation. It has always been held and recognized as the best proof of a man's love and devotion to his country to lay down his life in defence of it. These men whom we are honoring to-day were men whose lives were dear to them. They were not of a class whose deaths would be a blessing to the community, or men who did not care to live longer; but they were men who had family ties and other surroundings which made life dear and sweet to them. They desired to cling to life as long as it was honorable, and had every desire to live, for the future was bright and fair to them. To give up their lives in the manner they did is the very cap of the climax of heroism. Continuing, the Governor expressed a hope that the rising generation would educate themselves to be ever ready and willing to sacrifice their lives like those who had fallen in defence of their country. In conclusion he urged all to learn from these fallen heroes a lesson of common charity for all. Their deeds resounded louder in their praise than any words that he could utter. He would simply say let all be well with them and all will be well with our country.

AT WEST POINT.

The members of George Washington Camp, No. 1, United States War Veterans, Colonel James M Turner commanding, with their friends, to the number of about five hundred, went to West Point in the swift transit steamer Sylvan Dell to decorate the graves of the heroes of all our wars there buried—a matter that has been hitherto neglected on Decoration Day at that point of national attraction. The camp was represented by prominent actors in scenes in the War of 1812, the war with Mexico and the late rebellion. The orator of the day was Major H. C. Dane, who was a signal officer in the Union army in the Department of the Gulf and was in service at the foretop of the United States steamer Richmond when Farragut was "lashed to the shrouds" and made the passage into Mobile Bay, August 4, 1864.

On arriving at West Point the members of the camp proceeded to decorate the graves and monuments of those whose histories are well known to the nation, namely:—General Winfield Scott, an elaborate floral piece of immortelles representing a sword, upon the blade of which was lettered in violets, "From Vera Cruz to Mexico," Kosciusko's monument—"Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell"—with decorations of oak and laurel leaves, evergreens entwining. The simple grave of General Custer, which yet remains without a headstone, was decorated with a cross of immortelles bearing the name "Custer," with wreaths of autumn leaves and Florida feathers, the offerings of a lady of this city. General Burton's tomb bore a wreath with "La Paz" upon it. On General Sedgwick's statue was hung a large wreath with the Sixth corps badge, a Greek cross in the centre. Among the other graves and tombs decorated were those of Generals Thayer, Duncan, Dade, McRae, Thompson, Davis, Wood, Bowers, Anderson (the hero of Sumter), Hartsuff, Hitchcock, Major E. B. Hunt, Colonel S. B. Holabrid, Major William P. Bainbridge, Captain Joseph H. Whipple and a great many others. The graves of officers and privates were decorated alike. At General Thayer's grave six small iron urns and one large one filled with flowers were planted. Two Revolutionary soldiers' graves were also decorated—one that of Captain Rogers Alden, the other of Ensign Dominic Trant, the latter being a young Irish patriot, who was killed in his first fight for American independence. On the grave of the little child of General Schofield, commandant of the post, was placed a prettily conceived wreath of beautiful flowers, in the midst of which were embosomed in letters of violets the words, "Not forgotten." Flowers and wreaths were in abundance, and were appropriately distributed by the members of the camp by detail.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD DECORATED.

After these ceremonies were over the members of the camp repaired to the residence of General Schofield, where the General was formally presented with a gold badge of the institution by Colonel Turner. The compliment was accepted by General Schofield, who expressed his admiration of the patriotism of the camp in thus exhibiting their feelings for the nation's departed heroes.

The oration was delivered on the steamer during her passage down the river by Major Dane. It was a very comprehensive history of the great events that crowded into the area of West Point and at times rose to eloquence. An interesting feature of the address was the reference to the fact that it was on May 29, 1778, just a century ago, that Kosciusko, as engineer, completed the works at the Point, which afterward formed so important a chapter in our Revolutionary history.

A UNION CLERGYMAN WHO BELIEVES IN CLOSING UP THE CHASM—LEE AND JACKSON EXTOLLED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 30, 1878.

A heavy fall of rain interfered with the successful observance of Decoration Day. Before the procession moved toward the Harrisburg Cemetery, in which nearly three hundred soldiers are buried, ceremonies were held in the Opera House. Rev. J. R. Paxton, the Presbyterian minister and a Union soldier, delivered an address, in which he said that the bloody shirt should be buried out of sight and the bloody chasm be effectually bridged. He extolled the heroism of General Lee and Stonewall Jackson and expressed his esteem for Southern people in honoring their memories.

THE DAY AT PETERSBURG—SIX THOUSAND UNION SOLDIERS' GRAVES DECORATED—FLOWERS FOR THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PETERSBURG, Va., May 30, 1878.

Special trains were run to-day to the Poplar Grove National Cemetery, five miles from here, where 6,000 Union soldiers and a few Confederates are buried. There were many hundred persons present, including ladies of this city, and every mark of respect was shown by all to the memory of the dead of both sides. The graves were all garlanded, and addresses delivered by A. H. Van Auken and Edgar Allan. Captain R. G. Pegram, an ex-Confederate officer, was announced to speak, but sent a letter regretting his inability to attend. There was no political reference in the speeches, and the spirit of the occasion was patriotic and solemn. The City Point graves were also decorated.

EXCURSIONS.

TO ROCKAWAY ON THE COLUMBIA—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The steamer Columbia with about a hundred persons on board started down the bay at half-past nine A. M. yesterday on an excursion to Rockaway. The first incident of the trip was a race with a three-masted schooner that went whizzing by under all sail as the steamer was moving off from the last landing place on the East River, but for some unaccountable reason the schooner gave up the race and dropped behind before Governor's Island was passed. Several yachts full of pleasure seekers were passed above the Narrows, and a solitary excursion steamer that had a good start saved herself from similar treatment only by steaming boldly out for Sandy Hook when the Columbia came to the left about and stood for Coney Island. Most of the passengers had taken at first to the hurricane deck, and that was a pleasant enough place until the steamer by heading for Coney Island stood in the teeth of the wind. Then there was a sudden and compact gathering on the leeward side of the smokestacks, and those who could not get sufficiently to the leeward hastened down into the grand saloon. Still three or four young ladies of a frolicsome turn kept chasing a nimble lad of twelve up and down the deck till the steamer began to pitch a bit and then they stopped. Arrived at the seaside most of the passengers landed, and the bakers' dozen that remained aboard expressed their determination to return to the city; the three further landings were, therefore, abandoned. The excursion was repeated in the afternoon, the steamer leaving at two o'clock.

UP THE HUDSON.

With banners flying and band playing the Plymouth Rock moved away from the Battery pier at two o'clock in the afternoon for a pleasure trip up the Hudson. The boat proceeded up the river as far as Irvington, and then turned back. The music rendered ranged from the gay to the patriotic, "Whoa Emma" being a good representative of the former, and the "Star Spangled Banner" and other national airs of the latter. The excursionists did full justice to the viands and edibles on board, and when the home pier was reached the prevailing sentiment was that a trip up the Hudson even in a rain storm was not altogether unenjoyable.

EVENING CEREMONIES.

THE MEETING AT BOOTH'S THEATRE—GENERAL SHERMAN'S SPEECH—ADDRESSES BY GENERAL BANKS AND OTHERS.

The ceremonies at Booth's Theatre, conducted under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, were well attended, over four thousand people being present, filling every seat, as it appeared, in the auditorium and the various galleries, and many being compelled to stand up in the aisles and in the rear of the theatre. The stage was fully occupied, the front part at either side being ornamented by a row of young and handsome ladies dressed in light muslin costumes and composing part of the Vocal Union of New York. Mr. Lloyd Aspinwall presided, and on the stage directly facing the audience were seated General Winfield S. Hancock, General W. T. Sherman, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and General Nathaniel P. Banks In the rear and in their immediate neighborhood were Generals Martin T. McMahon, Horace Porter, Arnold, Peralto, Davis Edward, Anson and Alexander McCook (the latter on the staff of General Sherman), Schuyler Hamilton, Merritt, Mitchell (of Hancock's staff), Frank Herron, Cadoo, Palmer, Franklin, Lieutenant Governor Alvord and Judge Davis. The Governor's Island Band occupied the place of the regular orchestra of the theatre and played their programme of airs spiritedly. When the curtain was lifted a burst of applause came from the audience who instantly recognized the faces of the many prominent people on the stage. Mr. Aspinwall came forward and made a brief speech introducing the programme of the evening, and in the course of his remarks let drop the expression, which was received with applause, that the army seemed to be the special target at which the penny wise and pound foolish economists in Congress and elsewhere levelled their criticism. He referred also to the life of a military officer on duty at the capital, the presence of General Sherman, of course giving all the point to the allusion, and referring to the expense he incurred. Then he mentioned the life of an officer on the frontier, and asked if Canby, who fell by the hand of a savage, was too well paid? "Was the rash and gallant Custer too well paid?" he inquired, and the audience broke into loud applause as negatively answering the query he proposed. "Oh, would," continued Mr. Aspinwall, in a semi-dramatic tone, "that some Comanche would come to tell us of how poor Custer died!" and then there was another gust of applause. The presiding officer finished his remarks with a happy hit by saying that he thought the Psalmist King was prophetic when he said, "I would rather be a doorkeeper than dwell in the tents."

When Mr. Henry Ward Beecher was announced there was a general stir. Mr. Beecher appeared to be in excellent health, and as he came forward to the footlights, in a half diffident way, cheer after cheer came from the audience, which were, no doubt, very gratifying to his ears. He was forced to stand silent for a minute or two until the applause subsided, and then he proceeded to make a prayer which had all his old fire of eloquence, and delivered under such circumstances, was listened to with intense interest, everybody expecting either some political allusion or some expression that might be construed into bearing more or less on his own peculiar experiences. There was nothing of the kind, and his prayer was exceptionally serious and dignified.

Mendelssohn's hymn, "Judge Me, O God," was then rendered by the Vocal Union of New York, with good effect, and afterward General Sherman was introduced to the audience with the allusion that he was so popular that he was welcome and made his way everywhere; but there was one place, some years ago, where the made his way that he was not welcome. (Laughter.) General Sherman put his glasses on and, standing by the small table near the footlights, read the following address, which was interrupted by frequent applause. The mention of Grant's name drew down the house, and if that be an indication of the popular feeling, the chances of the hero of Appomattox for the next Presidential nomination are not bad. Mr. Aspinwall, before General Sherman had quite concluded and probably supposing he had come to the end of his speech, proposed "three cheers for General Sherman," which, of course, were freely given, but General Sherman was rather discomposed, and said in his characteristically sharp and abrupt manner, "I'm not quite through yet," at which there was much laughter. Then he continued the reading of his speech, which was as follows and ended amid great applause:—

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The grand pageant we have witnessed to-day in the streets of this busy mart of commerce, and the handsome assemblage of people that now fills this hall to overflowing, demonstrate unmistakably that the public interest in the events of 1861–'65 did not die out with the lives of the heroes and martyrs of that epoch. (Applause.) We know that all over this broad land this memorial day has been dedicated to the beautiful custom of decorating with earth's fairest and freshest flowers the graves of the patriot men who died that we might possess in peace an united country and a government worth having. (Applause.) The fragrance of these flowers, rising to heaven from such altars, cannot but prove an acceptable peace offering at the throne of Him who holds in His hands the destiny of all people. The silent prayers of the widows and orphans which have this day been registered in heaven will touch the hearts of the living, more especially of those who have sworn to maintain and defend the government of the United States and to protect the lives and property of its people against dangers from any and every quarter. (Applause.)

Our forefathers laid the foundations of our government deep down upon the solid granite of liberty and justice and endowed its several parts with the necessary power to secure these ends:—"Invasion from without" and from "insurrection and domestic violence within." Fortunately our position on the earth's surface is so isolated and so distant from the other great civilized States that we fear no invasion, and can look with composure and profound regret at the wars and strife of the other hemisphere, scarcely comprehending the causes which have led them to marshal armies and navies of gigantic strength in a contest for power and influence which scarcely seems justified by the civilization of the age. Within, however, we are but human, subject to all the contentions incident to a vigorous race of men struggling for wealth, for power, for influence, and all that man has ever labored for and fought for.

A GREAT POLITICAL ISSUE ON TRIAL.

Though a new generation has grown up since the events which we are now assembled to commemorate, there still remain here in this presence some of the witnesses of a fierce civil war which left half a million of graves and an untold amount of human pain and anguish; a million of widows and orphans left to struggle in a cold world, without the support of the strong arms on which they had a right to lean; a pension roll of 232,104 names, at an annual cost of $25,371,215; a national debt of over $2,000,000,000, the interest on which is annually near $100,000,000, and a vast amount of property, the result of the toil of 100 years, levelled to the earth and destroyed forever; yet we hear men of influence contend that all this should be forgotten. It has long since been forgiven, and some of the very men who caused this state of facts share in the councils of our government, and I would be the last man to will it otherwise. (Applause). They are now our equals in all the attributes of citizenship; share in the common taxes and responsibilities, and I am most happy to bear witness that many of them manifest the most ardent desire to join with us in making the future more safe and more glorious than the past. (Applause). We have welcomed them back into the family group, as was the prodigal son of old, and it may seem to some of our old Union comrades that it has gone too far, to the prejudice of the remainder of the family who stood faithful all the time. This is one of the great political questions now on trial, and for one I hope and pray that our old antagonists of the South will have learned wisdom, and by their acts prove to the world the sincerity of their patriotic declarations. Some of them, however, contend that because their individual motives were pure and honorable they are entitled to the same measure of honor and glory as those who had the right on their side, and who, by war and violence, had to enforce submission to lawful authority.

There are such things as abstract right and abstract wrong, and when history is written human actions must take their place in one or the other category. We claim that, in the great civil war, we of the national Union Army were right—(applause)—and our adversaries wrong, (applause), and no special pleading, no excuses, no personal motives, however pure and specious, can change this verdict of the war. (Applause.)

I would not for the world revive the angry passions of that period of time, nor do I question the personal motives of our then antagonists, but I do and ever will contest the proposition that we should tear from the history of our country the pages which record the great events from 1861 to 1865; for they should stand there forever as a warning to those who come after us—who from passion, self interest or any human cause or pretext whatever, may undertake to destroy this government by violence—a government in which the living are only the trustees for the hundreds of millions of human beings who are so fast pressing us old men off the stage of life. (Applause.)

GREAT APPLAUSE FOR GRANT.

No, the deeds of our dead heroes are already recorded in the great book of Time, and marble and brass will continue to record them long after we are dead and gone. In the language of our great leader, General Grant—(loud cheers)—we will never apologize for the deeds done in 1861–5—(applause)—but will treasure up their memory, and on every suitable occasion, as long as life lasts, will present them anew to the youth of this country as noble examples of heroism and of patriotism; for they saved this nation from absolute annihilation, or, at the very least, from a long period of intestine war and anarchy. (Applause.)

It is related of General Scott that when asked, in 1861, the probable duration of the then civil war, he answered:—"The conflict of arms will endure five years, but will be followed by twenty years of angry strife by the belligerent non-combatants." (Laughter.) The war of arms only lasted four years, and let us hope that the belligerent non-combatants will give us a correspondingly shorter period of civil contention than was then predicted; so that nature and nature's benign laws may be allowed to resume their sway, to lead us out of the mazes of wordy controversy and give to each and every man in this land perfect freedom to work out his own destiny by his own industry and by his own thrift, with ample protection to his life and property, and without fear of further civil strife. (Applause.)

The flippant manner in which some of our orators and newspaper critics make use of warlike terms warrant me in warning them of the danger of playing with edged tools. Political parties are wont to speak of their "headquarters," their "lines of battle," with pickets and skirmishers out, of "direct attacks," "flank movements," of overwhelming "victory" and "defeat," as though they were dealing with armed masses instead of peaceful organizations for peaceful purposes, differing only in the means by which the common result may best be reached; and where the arena should be likened to a civic court instead of the field of battle. Though these terms may be well understood by themselves, they are calculated to mislead the young, the thoughtless and the restless men of the country, who thereby become familiar and prepared for the real thing. Men who have felt the sting of the bullet—have heard the crash of the cannon's shot and exploding shell, or have witnessed its usual scenes of havoc and desolation—rarely appeal to war as a remedy for ordinary grievances. Wars are usually made by civilians, bold and defiant in the forum, but when the storm comes they go below and leave their innocent comrades to catch the "peltings of the pitiless storm." (Applause.) Of the half million of brave fellows whose graves have this day been strewn with flowers by loving hands not one in a thousand had the remotest connection with the causes of the war which led to their untimely death.

THE REAL OBJECT OF THE ARMY.

Now I beg you and the general public will not misconstrue my meaning. Though the head of an army I publicly proclaim our profession to be to "prevent war" and claim that my predecessors in office—Washington, Scott and Grant—(applause)—were essentially men of peace, who saved our country from many wars into which public clamor tried to push them. I now hope and beg that all good men South and North will unite in real earnest to repair the mistakes and wrongs of the past; will perservere in the common effort to make this great land of ours to blossom as the Garden of Eden; will so unite in effort that every part of it from Maine to Texas—from Florida to Puget's Sound—will be made so safe to life and property that men may engage safely in every possible pursuit, whether of farming, mining, ranching, in navigation inland and upon the high seas, in every variety of mercantile and mechanical pursuit, each one to reap the full measure of his own industry and sagacity without envy of his neighbor. Surely this is a field worthy the ambition of the proudest and most intellectual statesman.

I know of my own personal knowledge that there is abundance of room and opportunity for every honest man in it; for his children and his children's children for centuries to come, and could speak all night on so tempting a subject; but I must not detain you longer, and will close by invoking all within the hearing of my voice to heed well the lessons of this Decoration Day; to weave each year a new and fresh garland for the grave of some beloved comrade or favorite hero, and to rebuke any and all who talk of civil war, save as the last "dread tribunal of kings and of peoples."

WHERE GENERAL SHERMAN DESIRES CORRECTION.

I cannot resist this opportunity of correcting an error committed by the New York press as to myself. About a year ago, at the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce at Delmonico's, I spoke offhand in response to a toast complimentary to the Army of the United States—a body of men as true to this government and to republican institutions as the needle to the pole. (Applause.) I spoke of its necessity as the grand High Sheriff of the nation, to enable the President, who was there in person, to fulfil his office; to protect lawful commerce and trade; to guard the frontiers; protect the emigrant against the savage; the peacefully inclined Indian against the trespasser on his allotted reservation, and to respond to the Governor of a State in case of "domestic violence." Though my remarks were published by the Chamber of Commerce, and were well understood by the persons to whom they were addressed, some of your New York papers insisted that I had declared that without our little regular army the people of the United States would become a mob. Ridiculous as such an assertion was, and though repeatedly denied by me, it was seriously quoted by a member of Congress in a recent debate, under the shield of privilege, and can therefore only be met with a new denial. (Applause.)

Consequently, I do again deny ever having used language which could be distorted into such meaning; but I did say and do now say again most emphatically that the sacred constitution of our country commands the general government—embracing Congress, the Executive and Judiciary—to protect the people of a State against domestic violence, and Congress has prescribed by law how, when and under what circumstances the President shall execute that high duty, one of which is to use the army and navy of the United States. (Applause.) The event spoken of by me as hypothetical actually occurred very soon thereafter, and the very men who denounced me were of the class who called loudest for help. The army responded quietly, lawfully, effectually, and the danger soon passed, though in some quarters lives were taken and property destroyed by fire and violence. Some of these men would now, when there is no seeming danger, assume the tone apologetic, because they want the votes of the lawbreakers; but I thank God that behind this class of men we have in our country a vast mass of good citizens who love liberty and justice, who in ordinary times are too busy in their own plans and industries to heed the machinations of this pestiferous few; but like that majestic force which rose in terrible earnest the moment the boom of the gun at Charleston was heard in 1861, will again, I believe, come forth to furnish all the men and all the muskets required to suppress any sort of violence which may be attempted in this land of law. (Applause.)

Be steadfast, therefore, my countrymen! Be not too easily or too hastily alarmed, but bear in mind that vigilance is the price of liberty and courage the prime essential of justice. The armies that were disbanded in 1865 still live in the spirit, and these will never, in my judgment, permit this government to drift into anarchy. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

"Marching Through Georgia" was then given with great *éclat*, the whole audience joining in the chorus. This was followed by a pathetic recitation, entitled

"Our Army of the Dead," by Mrs. George Vandenhoff, which received loud applause.

The Chairman then introduced Major General N. P. Banks, who was received with thunders of applause.

GENERAL BANKS' SPEECH.

The annual consecration of a day to the decoration of the graves of its heroic defenders by a Republic like our own is a spectacle that has never been witnessed among nations, and may never be repeated. For the associates of the fallen heroes it is a gracious and hallowed occasion. The Grand Army of the Republic stands alone among the institutions of men. It can neither be recreated nor perpetuated. Its comrades are falling all around us. Many have, doubtless, dropped from the line in different States during the celebration of this day to join an army of brighter and purer spirits in a better world. No recruits can fill their places. The Grand Army is unique as well as heroic. It had no predecessor; it can have no successor. Its roster is alike without precedent or parallel. No earthly power can enlarge, nothing but death can diminish its numbers. What is it that has given this organization and the soldiers it represents distinction above those of other countries and other ages? Apart from the military events in which they were engaged (which I do not propose to review), that which draws general attention to the constituent elements of the republican army is the distinctive character that attaches to an American soldier. Character is the important element which the American Republic has contributed to modern civilization. There are many marvellous incidents in the path of American history. It begins with the discovery of a New World. Nations that had exhausted courage, enterprise and ambition for the discovery of a shorter road to the Indies, were astounded by the revelation of a richer and grander empire in the West, of which no one for centuries had dreamed. The rapid colonization of America, so happily discovered, led all the principal European States to seek an extension of their power by participating in its triumphs.

THE YOUNG GIANT.

The American colonies suddenly became a central theatre of action for the rulers of Europe, until in progress of events France, Spain, Holland and Great Britain withdrew from the central and larger part of their continental possessions. The wars which led to these results produced remarkable changes in the constitution of States and theories of government. A new republic lifted its head beyond the far Atlantic with novel theories of government, surprising capacity for administration, marvellous fertility of resources, a determination that boldly confronted every peril, and an integrity that in all its enterprizes—social, moral or political—adhered to the principle of its organization with unparalleled fidelity. The element of power which seems to have contributed most to its growth was the elevation, determination, integrity and independence of the character it exhibited. In this regard America presents one name that is accepted above all others of the century in which it appeared as the noblest and greatest type of men. The spontaneous and universal homage paid by governments and the memory of Abraham Lincoln—(applause)—is a tribute to American character of which any nation ought well be proud. Three-quarters of a century after the death of Washington and a decade after the assassination of Lincoln a private American citizen retired from public life without wealth or office, stimulating no ambition and exciting no fears, is received and honored by the people of the Western and Eastern world as no ruler has been welcomed in any period of history.

AMERICA HONORED THROUGH GRANT.

It is the reception of ex-President Grant to which I refer. (Cheers.) It is the type of character he represents, the character of the man, the events with which he has been connected, the army he commanded and the Republic of which he was the head, the character of that age of which it was the grandest creation. Such manifestations of respect for such a character is one of the most notable events of our time. (Applause.)

THE DANGER OF THE FUTURE.

General Banks next dwelt upon a few of the battles the army had participated in, and continuing, said:—"But men change and times change with them. Every revolution leaves behind it a class of people irreconcilably hostile to the ideas and agents of the successful government. Wherever active recalcitrants against government and law have received the sympathy and support of the less resolute and turbulent population it has ended in anarchy, revolution and war. Wherever it has been boldly denounced or resisted by governments or by the people the rebels have been overthrown and peace has been restored. We could scarcely expect to escape from this inevitable and natural law. A considerable portion of the people engaged in the late rebellion appears to have assumed the position and accepted what may seem to them a duty of resisting the government that so generously restored them to their former privileges as men and citizens. However reluctant the confession, the truth must in the end be admitted. Another unhappy consequence of this condition must also be recognized as an existing and melancholy fact. The more intelligent and peaceful classes of the people, from sympathy or some less honorable cause, yield to the violent men the direction and control of private and public affairs. To this fact must be attributed, in a great degree, the unhappy political and sectional indications of the present moment. It is unwise either to conceal or pervert the truth, whatever it may be, and it is weak and wicked for us to believe or to profess to believe that other results can flow from such conditions in this country than those which have occurred in other parts of the world. Whatever may be the professions of those engaged or sympathizing with such recalcitrant and revolutionary forces of society they inevitably move to one result, that of violence, revolution anarchy and war, the destruction of republican government and the subjection of industry and labor to an injustice and tyranny of irresponsible despotism. Upon such courses, and such results we are moving. The interest of the government and the rights of the people were never in greater peril in this country than at this moment. It belongs to the soldiers to observe and resist tendencies to disorder that can only end in the overthrowing of our government, the government for which so many of our brave comrades sacrificed their lives. (Loud applause.)

At the conclusion of General Banks' oration the audience set up a cry for "Beecher!" "Beecher!" but the chairman insisted upon adhering strictly to the programme and announced that the choir would sing "Stars of the Summer Night," after which the audience could have what they desired. During the singing, however, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gracefully retired after bidding a hasty good bye to those in his immediate vicinity.

AT GETTYSBURG.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT—ELOQUENT REFERENCES TO LINCOLN—THE ADDRESS OF GENERAL B. F. BUTLER.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 30, 1878.

The annual tribute of gratitude to the nation's dead who are buried on the field of honor at Gettysburg was paid under circumstances of the greatest interest and honor. The beautiful ceremonies of the decoration usually attract many visitors, but never, since its institution, has the occasion been graced by the presence of so large a number of distinguished citizens. As early as Wednesday morning strangers began to arrive, and by night the hotels were crowded to overflowing. The weather this morning was fair. Flags were everywhere displayed and the streets were crowded with fresh arrivals of visitors from the surrounding counties. The Chambersburg Grays marched into town about one o'clock this morning, after a twelve hours' march, and took quarters in Agricultural Hall. They act as a guard of honor to the President. During the whole forenoon the rush continued, five large excursion trains—from Mifflin, Harrisburg, Lancaster, York and Washington—arriving between ten and twelve o'clock, and bringing at least five thousand persons, accompanied by a number of bands of music. The morning was spent by the Presidential party in viewing the battle field, visiting Round Top, Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill and other prominent points, under the guidance of General Crawford and Colonel Bachelder. At about noon the President returned to the residence of Mr. McPherson, where he remained until the beginning of the exercises.

THE PROCESSION.

A rain set in about one o'clock. According to the programme the procession was to have formed at half-past one P. M., but was delayed. Many persons from the surrounding country started for home, but notwithstanding the inclement weather large crowds continued on their way to the cemetery. The grand procession was considerably marred by a blinding rain, which lasted until five o'clock. At two o'clock the column, headed by a platoon of the Grand Army of the Republic, moved forward. They were followed by General Butler and General Slayton and ladies in a carriage escorted by the Chambersburg Grays. The rear was formed by companies of the Grand Army bearing bouquets to be placed upon the graves. The procession moved along Baltimore street, still under a drenching rain, and as it entered the gates of the cemetery the bands played the dead march.

AT THE CEMETERY.

A few minutes afterward the President and other distinguished persons arrived in carriages. For a few moments they stopped to admire the national monument, while the Chambersburg Grays and the Grand Army carefully placed the bouquets on the graves. Regardless of the storm, hundreds of persons thronged the cemetery, the stage being surrounded by a dense crowd, which could scarcely be penetrated by the Presidential party. The ceremonies were opened by an eloquent prayer by Rev. McLeod, followed by a hymn.

GENERAL BUTLER'S ADDRESS.

General Slayton introduced General Benj. F. Butler, when many of the umbrellas were lowered to gain sight of the orator. General Butler then spoke as follows:—

Through all time, in every nation, savage or refined, the memory of the patriotic dead has been loudly cherished. Pyramids were built for tombs of kings; triumphal arches preserved the fame of warrior chiefs; pillars pierced the heavens to point the victories of nations; the mausoleum was a testimony of the agony of grief of a widowed queen. Thus heretofore in the history of the world the tribute of a nation's sorrow has idolized the chieftain alone; monuments have been raised only to the prince and noble or in commemoration of battles fought for the aggrandizement of power.

To-day the American Republic decorates the graves of her private soldiers with emblems of the people's grateful tribute to their most deserving sons; not in sorrow, not in mourning, for these our ceremonies partake more nearly of the gladness of a holy festival. The imperishable marble, the urn and sculptured vase and brazen cenotaph, which in themselves stand as coldly-enduring monuments of grief, are not the chosen tokens of our love and remembrance.

In early springtime we strew the resting place of our soldiers with flowers—the most beautiful of the treasures lavished by God's love on earth; flowers fresh as is the gratitude in our hearts to the departed ones for their sacrifices; flowers fragrant as the glory of their brave deeds in the nostrils of nations; flowers perishable, indeed, as their bodies, but like the immortal part, to be renewed year by year forever. What more fitting devotion, therefore, can we bring to a soldier's grave save one? We will also raise over it that one, the starry flag of the nation, that is hallowed by his blood.

THE NATION'S BANNER.

To the patriot soldier the banner under which he wars has a high and noble significance. To him it is the symbol of protection, authority and power. It is the emblem of his country's glorious memories of the past and bright hopes of the future. On its folds he sees emblazoned the great deeds of patriot heroes who have gone before written for his reverence, his devotion, his worship. Sacred to his love, endeared by every emotion, he will follow his flag as the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night. He will fight that it may be triumphant and honored. He will brave wounds and death that it may not be dishonored; and, dying, he asks no richer shroud than its folds, and desires that he may be borne to the grave accompanied by the music to the sound of which he has followed it in victory, and that his last requiem in death may be the volleys of his comrades which he has heard in its defence in life. Whosoever honors the soldier's flag wins his friendship; whosoever salutes it kindles his pride; whosoever fires upon it rouses his patriotism; whosoever lowers it shames his manhood; whosoever disgraces it shall meet his merited vengeance.

To us, proudest of nations, has been given this welcome duty to inaugurate this yearly commemoration of the valor of the soldiers of the people. It has been reserved to a republic, first, as an epoch of time, to honor as most precious her common dead. Well may it be so, for the battles they fought were in defence of the liberties and laws of the common people. To them has arisen a grander, a nobler memorial than ever the pride or pomp of kings or the wealth wrung from a crushed people yet raised to chief or warrior. Free government, the triumphal arch to our heroic dead, spreads from ocean to ocean, spanning a continent, and, like the bow of promise, assures liberty, equality of right and equality of protection to all men, under laws founded upon the will of the people alone.

For the few moments that are permitted to us there can be no higher subject of thought, no grander theme of contemplation, no more glorious topic of eulogy, than the fortitude, courage, constancy, fidelity and loyalty to the flag of the country of our soldiers in the ranks.

THE FAITHFUL PRIVATES.

First, consider how in the dark hours of the Republic, when many officers of the regular army, educated at the expense of the country, bound by its benefits conferred upon them, by the high honors of their profession, by the rewards in store for their truth and adherence to the flag under which they had been nurtured, resigned their commissions to take command in the armed traitor forces of those in rebellion against their country, that no private soldier in the regular army was found faithless to his enlistment. What a glorious spectacle do these true soldiers present. While at the distant military posts of the Republic many of their officers were rushing headlong into the arms of treason we saw these nameless heroes struggling through swamps and plodding their weary way over the dusty, hungry plains, to join the ranks of their country, or starving in the prisons of Texas, to which treachery had consigned them for unfaltering devotion to its flag.

Again, when the cry that armed treason assailed the government went forth over hilltop, valley and plain, without hope of personal glory save the glorious death of the battle field, or honor save that which a grateful country now pays to loyalty and courage; without expectation of reward save the reward of well doing—all over the teeming prairies of the West and the broken hills of New England and the fertile fields of the Middle States the private volunteers rushed to arms with a unanimity only equalled when the Highlander answered the summons of the fiery cross of his chieftain to maintain the honor of his family and clan.

THE VOLUNTEER.

Pause we here, for no more instructive or sublime sight shall ever greet mortal vision than the citizen trained solely in the arts of peace, surrounded by all the comforts of civilization, leaving an endeared home, a prattling babe, a loving wife and fond mother, or, it may be, a helpless and almost dependent father. We see him as he steps forth from his hearthstone and rooftree to leave all, fired by patriotic devotion to the demands of his country's need. Follow him through the dull, wearisome routine of the camp of instruction; trace him through the perpetual privations of the march; behold him in the hardships of the bivouac, drenched in storm and rain; behold him, all unused to the horrors of death, as he bares his bosom to the bullet and bayonet of the enemy in the field of mortal strife, or watch him when the fortunes of war doom him to a living death in the murderous prison pens of Belle Isle and Andersonville—he bears his protracted agonies that his country may live. No better soldier ever suffered for a country; no better men ever made better soldiers. And why? because he felt that he was a citizen, nay, a sovereign of a country which was worthy of him, and he strove to be worthy of it. And when, after long years of toil and danger, of suffering, of agony, victory greater in the magnitude of the efforts to attain it and in the grandeur of its results and in the glory of its achievements than ever before illuminated the pages of history perched upon its banners, mark the citizen armies of the Republic as in myriads they return to their homes, not as in the olden time, to seize upon and subvert, but to be the hope and best preservers of the liberties of their country in peace as they had been its defenders in war.

Centuries ago the Roman poet sang—

It is sweet and praiseworthy to die for one's country.

How much more, then, is the death of these, our brave ones, to be held in honor, fallen in defence of such principles, with such results!

Tenderly and carefully this generation has laid away the remains of those who fought the battles of the Revolution. How the gratitude of the nation has clustered around them with a feeling that too much could not be done to make the old age happy, of which the young life was so glorious, of those to whose bravery, constancy and fortitude we owe so much. While we were paying honors to the last of these men of '76 there came upon the land a crisis in which the maintenance of the principles of liberty was more involved and the safety of the people more imperilled; in which the hopes and expectations of the world in the preservation of government, guided by law, under liberty, were in greater danger than was the opening germ of freedom and right when preserved by the Revolutionary struggle. Our fathers fought for themselves, their lands, their altars, their wives and their children to prevent even the semblance of a tyrannical government over their country. Our brothers and sons, by whose several graves we now stand, fought not for themselves, not to preserve their own liberties, not to prevent a tyranny over those who were near and dear to them, not for their religion, but to save the outcast and the slave from a master's whip, from the outrage of unrequited labor—to restore him to that manhood of which he had been deprived and raise him again erect in the image of God from the earth into which he had been crushed.

THE NOBLER CAUSE.

High, noble and glorious as was the cause for which our fathers fought, may we not, without lowering the surpassing honor in which we may hold their memories one jot or tittle, well and truly say that the praise due these, their sons and our brothers, is higher, nobler, better still? The men over whose graves the nearer and dearer ones only may weep their loss, while the nation rejoices in the sacrifice because of what it has won, went forth to battle, not for aggrandizement, not for glory, not for pay, not for power, but simply at the call of duty—that word which expresses every obligation that the American citizen recognizes as the rule of his life. They saw the government which their fathers had founded, the union of the States, which was an assurance of the perpetuation of liberty to the masses attacked; the flag which was the emblem of its power assaulted and torn down. They saw an attempt to overthrow the principles on which alone the governments of the world may be regenerated and the peoples disenthralled. They saw an empire to be set up on the ruins of free institutions, the corner stone of which was slavery. They saw how willing nations of Europe sprang forward in eager, sympathetic ardor with that enterprise, giving rights and powers to the Confederacy, and by every instrument of their united recognition and aid endeavoring to make so great a wrong eternal. So, seeing these, our comrades felt it their duty, and, therefore, their pleasure, to go forth to do battle for the right.

Looking over the whole world they saw no ally, no friend, no sympathetic government save one; and that one, although a despotism in form, had just emancipated every slave within its border. Undismayed with this so great array against them; with no hope of gain to themselves; with conviction of success only because their fight was part of the eternal conflict which has ever gone on between power and right, but which at the moment seemed about to end in favor of wrong—at the call of duty alone our soldiers laid down their lives a willing sacrifice for the rescue of the downtrodden of the human race.

Saved by their valor our government has become stronger, better, purer than ever before existed on earth; powerful enough to maintain itself at home and compel respect abroad; the reflex of whose institutions has already revolutionized two of the nations of the Old World, and whose influence has caused an American to be respected as only were the rights of a Roman citizen held sacred when Rome was the mistress of the world.

With this, so rich a legacy from their death, our soldiers have bequeathed to us duties of which we should be false to them and false to ourselves if we swerved from the fulfilment. The first duty—indeed including all others—is, that we shall maintain, inviolate, the principles of that government which they have preserved; that those laws, insuring the rights of all men, which they have established, shall be executed; that the liberty for which they fought shall ripen into that more perfect freedom, that equality of all men before the law, for the glorious consummation of which they laid down their lives. When we have done this, our duty, we shall then in the best form have done full justice to their memories.

DECORATION DAY.

The annual return of this occasion, which should henceforth be a holiday, when we gather about these graves to again strew flowers upon them, will be for the purpose of revivifying our own patriotism; or pledging ourselves anew, year by year, to our country, and teaching our children the cost at which the blessings they enjoy and must transmit to those who come after have been purchased by their fathers.

There is, it would seem, a peculiar fitness in the choice of this time, at which hereafter a triumphant festival of the Republic should be celebrated in the open spring, when the budding trees and teeming earth give promise of fruition, prosperity and plenty in the land, and that the seed planted shall increase and bear fruit in most abundant harvest. So shall the seeds of reverence for the laws, devotion to duty, sacrifice to principles, sown in the precious blood of those we honor, bring forth their fruit in the preservation of the liberties of the people and the just rights of all men, rendering our country the missionary republic to regenerate the governments of the world. While we mourn the departed with softened grief, because of the great work which they have wrought, we may not forget the wrongs which filled so many of their graves, which have now become the very altars of liberty. While we swear our children upon them to eternal fealty to free institutions, equal rights, equal powers and equal laws for all men, we may not, as did the Carthaginian swear his infant son to eternal hatred of Rome, yet we may and do remember that government whose ready aid and perfidious alliance to rebellion in behalf of slavery cost us so much and so many who lie buried here. We will teach our children here by these green mounds which cover their fathers' ashes and call the spirits of the gallant dead which hover around us to bear us witness and impress the lesson of the story how, when slavery, her legacy to us as a nation, had caused treason and rebellion to raise their parricidal hands against the nation's life and by its fiendish spirit to arm brother against brother, England, jealous of our prosperity, in rivalry of her commercial greatness and in hatred of our freedom, when she could not do so with safety to herself, when she hoped we were in a death grapple with each other, let loose her pirate steamers to destroy our ships as she had sent our barbarous Indians in Revolutionary times to burn the dwellings of our mothers and scalp them and their little ones.

DESTRUCTION OF OUR COMMERCE.

Hereafter, when the sailor boy shall say to his father "Where are the vessels that you once had as the dependence of your old age?" the old man shall answer, 'Boy, your father's vessel was burned by pirates sent out from British ports by British builders, who were cheered for so doing by the British Parliament.' The boy will say, "What shall be demanded for so great wrong?" and the old man shall write the single word "reparation"—and so shall remembrance of the injuries be kept alive in the hearts of the people.

And that reparation shall be to give back to our flag that fair proportion of the carrying trade of the world which she ravished from our merchants by the destruction of our ships. And the opportunity for it may come in the time when England shall fight, as she soon must do, to have either weight or consideration as a nation among the Powers of the earth.

And in that time the United States of America, for the unity of which our soldiers died, will thus hold their rightful place upon the sea as on land, wielding our great power for the benefit of all people and all lands, upholding justice in righteousness.

But more and more do these sins of England become a part of this occasion, because there is not a child whose basket is heavy with blossoms to place with pious care upon the green turf of his father's grave who does not know that his and his comrade's sire lost their lives in a war encouraged, aided and prolonged by hatred of England to the institutions of his country and her endeavor to destroy the Republic. Another of the duties bequeathed to us by the dead whom we honor is that we must not forget the living, scarcely more fortunate comrades. Their services and their sacrifices must and will be held by every patriot in long, faithful, active remembrance.

OF THE VANQUISHED.

In our commemoration of our dead or in honoring our living soldiers we are making neither reproach nor criticism on those who fought against us. We appreciate their devotion to the cause for which they warred. We honor their bravery, admire their fortitude and claim no small part of the glory they acquired on the battle field by all these soldierly qualities, because they are American "bone of our bone." But we may not forget that they were good soldiers in a bad cause, so decided by the great arbiter—the sword—to which they appealed. And while we now cherish no animosity because they were wrong if they are now right, we must make the distinction that our comrades were right. No man ought to feel that we act unjustly or unkindly toward any other class of our citizens because we prefer loyalty to treason. We freely pardon the last, but we must honor the former. As we do not criticise the living men of the South for preferring those who fought side by side with them for the wrong, they must not object to our preference for those who fought side by side with us for the country in the right. Thus hereafter those who represent the different sections of the country in the war will treat all questions of the past by the prophetic rule made immortal by the martyr Lincoln:—"With malice toward none, with charity for all."

Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was next presented and spoke eloquently for a few minutes, eliciting much applause.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

As Edward McPherson introduced the President of the United States ringing cheers arose and President Hayes spoke as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—The battle of Gettysburg will probably always be regarded as the battle which did more than any other to determine the result of the great civil war in the United States. The honored dead who fought and perished here will therefore be forever held in special and grateful remembrance. The great martyr of the conflict was Abraham Lincoln. He by his immortal words spoken here has indissolubly linked his name, fame and memory with the battle of Gettysburg. Lincoln gave his life, and the brave men who responded to his call gave their lives for the Union, for liberty and for a stable constitutional government. They believed that our institutions were equal to any emergency and that they ought to be maintained at the cost of property or of life. If our assembling in this place shall fitly honor the men we now wish remembered with gratitude, it will be because, beholding these scenes and contemplating the example of the heroes who made Gettysburg illustrious, we shall be able to estimate more wisely the value of our country and of her institutions and be better prepared for the duties which, under Providence, have devolved upon us. Let us here give heed to the words of Abraham Lincoln; let us here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that a government of the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth. (Enthusiastic applause from the crowd standing in the rain.)

ADDITIONAL SPEECHES.

Attorney General Devens spoke forcibly and eloquently on the subject of the battle of Gettysburg for a few minutes, and Secretary McCrary also made a brief address. The ceremonies were concluded with the benediction.

Eight thousand strangers crowded the town, about a thousand being present in the cemetery during the exercises.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

At six P. M. the Presidential party left Gettysburg by special train for Washington amid enthusiastic farewells. The other excursionists soon followed and in an hour the town was nearly free from strangers.

STEALING THE FLOWERS.

A boy named Henry Hoyner, fourteen years old, of No. 149 Third avenue, was caught last night by Officer Ringler, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, in the act of stealing a pot of flowers from the Worth Monument. He was locked up.

ASCENSION THURSDAY.

Ascension Thursday was observed at the Cathedral yesterday morning by a high mass which was celebrated by the Rev. Father Mori. The Paschal candle, which has been lighted at all the important services of the church since Easter Sunday, was finally extinguished, the commemorative ceremony being ended with the ascension. The Cardinal was not present at the high mass, nor was there any detail indicative of the celebration which was going on outside.

The thirty-second anniversary of the consecration of Trinity Church and the observance of Ascension Day were celebrated in the church yesterday. The chancel and altar were beautifully decorated with flowers, and the sculptured panels of the Astor memorial were filled with roses. Henry Carter conducted a full orchestra. The rector, Dr. Dix, preached his sermon from Revelations, xxi., 5. After this the holy communion was administered.

ASCENSION DAY IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, May 30, 1878.

This being Ascension Day, all public offices in the Province were closed. Special services were held in the Catholic and Anglican churches. The annual pilgrimage to different Catholic churches in the city commenced to-day.

"THE SHELTERING ARMS."

A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the annual reception of "The Sheltering Arms" Asylum yesterday, 129th street, corner of Tenth avenue. The exercises commenced at one o'clock with the examination of the boys' and girls' schools, under the direction of the Misses Cleveland. Rev. Dr. Peters read the annual report of the Board of Trustees, which set forth that there were on the present roll of the institution 135 children—72 girls and 63 boys—and that the inmates had suffered very little from sickness during the year. Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, was then introduced and spoke of the excellent influence of the institution upon children. Addresses were also delivered by Dr. Baker, of the Church of the Holy Apostles, and Rev. Dr. S. Earp, of St. Andrew's Church.

REV. MR. LLOYD ADMONISHED.

At an adjourned meeting of the Classis of New York, held in the lecture room of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, on Wednesday, the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the nature of the relation between the Madison Avenue Church and the Rev. William Lloyd, and the causes of its termination, reported that the relation between Mr. Lloyd and that church was that of stated supply for one year; that this temporary relation was terminated in consequence of rumors prejudicial to the character of Mr. Lloyd, and that the truth of the most serious of these rumors Mr. Lloyd peremptorily denies, though he admits and sincerely regrets some grave indiscretions. In concluding his report Dr. Forsyth, on behalf of the committee, recommended that no further action in the case be had by Classis other than the admonition of Mr. Lloyd. After the adoption of the report the president, in a kindly tone, administered the admonition, which was correspondingly received by Mr. Lloyd.

WATKINS REGATTA

First Heat of the Test Four-Oared Race.

ATALANTA WINS.

A Splendid Contest and Almost a Dead Heat.

TIME, 7M. 22S.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WATKINS, May 30, 1878.

It is a quarter-past nine o'clock. The report of the heavy gun is heard over the lake ordering the four-oared crews to get ready to start. Immediately all is bustle and life. The referee's steamer whistles and whistles. McLafferty, of the Watkins Club, brings his single scull aboard to take her up the course to the starting point. The Shoewaccaemette four launch, pull around the corner of the dock with their coats on and paddle briskly up the course. A short, sharp bark comes from one of them not unlike that of a small black and tan dog, coming back as they speed away and suggesting to all the war whoop which is promised us from them when it comes to the thick of their fight. Already the rain is pattering down, and a light ripple on the water foretells what is soon to come. The Northwesterns and some of the others have walked the mile and a half or so to the head of the course; the rest come aboard the steamer and off she starts, heading straight for the old barn on Coal Point, directly off the starting line. She is soon there, and, doubling round to the north of it, Courtney jumps on to the dock and has a word with the crews, who, with their boats and oars, are scattered all about.

PREPARING FOR THE CONTEST.

Coats come off, a last dash of grease is given to the slides, the oars are placed in their rowlocks and the Carmans are first afloat at ten minutes to ten o'clock, and, paddling out to the westward head down the lake and coming off their starting buoy, let her go by the run. "Now I wonder if one of those old big steamers will not come bruising down over the course," says Courtney, for all rowing men dread their wash.

Two minutes later Curtis and his Northwesterns have launched, and, waiting for a moment a hundred yards off the dock, turn and go to their station. "That man Curtis has lots of power in him," says Courtney, "but that crew looks wrong end to," and a better and more laconic description of this, the heaviest of all the crews, could hardly have been hit on. for, instead of putting the light men forward and the heavy aft, things are just the other way. A squall is coming down the lake fast from the north. Five minutes more and the Atalantas are in their boat, out and crossing the starting line, the referee's steamer following. De Long, captain of the Carmans, calls out to Courtney, "It is commencing to blow." He is uneasy, for his team has the outside, with Curtis in the middle and the Atalantas next to the west shore. "They cannot fail to make fast time," says Courtney, "the wind is with them," and pointing to the dark sky behind, "it is coming. Back up a little, Carmans. Are you ready? Go!"

THE START.

Who is off first? The eager Carmans, who, neatly catching the water with a half stroke, move at once while the others hang perceptibly. Instead of losing their advantage rush away with every inch of it, and running up into a sharp spurt draw away from the others hand over hand. Before a minute they have drawn clear of both and are working over to the west, till in the next minute they are square in front of Curtis, who, with the Atalantas if anything a trifle behind—for both had muffled it somewhat at the start—now sees his opportunity and seems at least to make a shot for the Carman stern. He says he did not; they say he did, and it certainly looked so. But he has brought up no ordinary crew this time and their brisk start has not taken everything out of them yet. Spurt answers spurt, and, do all they like, their bow cannot get within six feet of Carman's stern.

"Look out, Curtis," shouts Courtney, and he does look out; instead of longer following the lads from Washington Heights and taking bucket after bucket full of their heavy wash, he turns his boat's head slightly eastward; and now his crew is on the outside, and the other is in the middle, both going at a fine pace. The Carmans are doing forty to the minute, and her captain calls out the sensible command, "Long and strong!" till it rings all round the water. The Northwestern crew is doing more strokes than usual, and going, with plenty of life, far better than she did the other day in the pairs. But where are the Atalantas? Oh, back there in a corner, a length behind Northwestern, poking along at thirty-four, and looking as though they worked by the day.

THE SECOND QUARTER.

The quarter mile is passed. "Take it easy," Audubon shouts to his men, who now had three good lengths on Curtis—a wide gap, a fatally wide gap so early in the fight if the leaders have not uncommon stay. Nothing in their public practice has suggested that they can stay at that pace, and all watched with intense eagerness to see them come back. But that time had not yet arrived.

THE THIRD QUARTER.

Another quarter and matters do not change materially, save that the scudding squall from aft is already upon them and throwing up quite a troublesome swell as it blows them straight before it. Now it is a splendid race. The casual observer says at once that the Atalanta is hopelessly beaten, so dignified and respectable is her quiet, measured pace, away back in that western corner with nothing rapid looking about it. But they who know what is in that cool head of him who captains them so well and is setting that swinging, clean, business-like stroke are certain of the good things to come. And yet, why don't they come up? May be they can tire down the Carmans, for they are only a young lot, with only a local name. But those Northwesterns! There is quite a different kind of timber, thought by many to be sure winners, with an old, brilliant and accomplished leader at their head too, and they are attending right to their work in a fashion that looks ugly for any opponent on the course.

CURTIS AND DOWNS MEASURE EACH OTHER.

Now Curtis looks hard over at the Atalantas. He is studying the battle. It is a waiting race of course; but why do they wait so long? Have they not made a mistake? If they have put Carman on me to tear me to pieces on the first half have they not miscalculated in thinking they could come up so late in the day as this and win as they liked? Downs at the Atalanta bow returns his look and so does cool John Eustis, across the gap sideways between them, which is about two hundred feet.

COURTNEY INSINUATES.

The excitement grows intense. Every one is talking. Even Courtney cannot hold himself any longer. But far behind as Eustis is, and pluckily as Carman keeps her lead, Courtney breaks out, looking at Eustis, "If that stroke cannot win to-day I am no judge." And yet it is becoming difficult to believe it. Why does not Atalanta force the pace? Does she think she can make up four whole lengths in that solitary short half mile? Will she ever spurt? What ails her? Perhaps the new man, McVickar, is breaking down. Is he? By no means. Instead of that, he is pulling as fine an oar as any man on that water, saving always the Wesleyan pine knot, who is setting him the stroke, and every second shows him a better man by far than Lyon, who used, in '76, to have the place. Ah! there it comes at last. Now they are quickening, and up runs their stroke to thirty-six or thirty-seven, but their oars catch in the waves and the boat does not respond, as all had thought it would to an Atalanta spurt. So the rough water is going to kill them after all. Carman, to be sure, is looking a little tired. No. 3's bad trick of drooping his head too much adds to the ragged effect, but they are getting right along. Jerome and his Northwesterns are hammering away as hard as ever, and looking good for plenty of it yet. If any man's courage falters now, as well it may in the faith he has pinned on Atalanta, that man is not Charley Courtney. He cries out, "If I were a betting man I would go a thousand dollars on the Atalantas." Yes, they are coming at last, and Curtis may do all he has a mind to, for Eustis has him now, and the prize, so far as this heat is concerned, is growing on the right side of the Alleghanies after all.

ATALANTA FORGES AHEAD.

Hand over hand the old boat slips up. Now she is even; now she goes to the fore; now it is half a length; next a whole one, and the fast widening gap of clear water tells that Old John is not asleep yet by a long way. There is nothing lamb like about those four New York boys any more. They are jumping to it now as if there was a torpedo launch full of nitro glycerine close at their heels. Old "Baby" Rodger, the one hundred and ninety-three pound infant that this crew keeps on hand for just such occasions as this began to limber up and to tumble that big mountain of beef against his oar handle as if it were the best of fun. What about the waiting race now? Ah! but has Carman come back yet? Why, no. Well, it is time. May be it is, but they're not rowing on time; it is business now. Can Eustis catch them, after all? It looks mighty dubious, and as if he had waited too long, for here is the grand stand already, and that finish line is frightfully near.

"Send her up, John; show 'em the way. Keep her steady, John," shouts little Blake, Atalantas substitute, a delighted spectator, from the little bunch of men on the steamer.

A Carmanite catches the infection and off to his men, still leading, sends out his loudest scream. The people ashore are yelling all they know.

Curtis is there tugging away as gamely as ever, and it is pity his men have not more of his long experience. "Curtis, old man, pick her up," little Blake sends him, while he eyes his own friends with eagerness to see how they cross the line.

AN EXCITING MOMENT.

"Whe there the Carmans are spurting!" "Head [illegible] up?" "Not if they know themselves." "Can Atalanta ever do it now?" Precious seconds these few that yet remain. There is a terrible earnestness on every face of hur's now; yes, the new McVicar is earnest as well as the rest. "It does me good to see that new man shut his eyes and lay to his work," says Courtney; "why he is gold, Simon pure, every ounce of him, and if he ever went through a fiery trial he is going through one now. Even the ponderous Rodger would be delighted to let up and give the cradle a rest. They're on them. Their bow is rushing up beside Carman, up to Wilson, Carman's stroke. Now it is up to the oar of this same youth—as game, manly and neat a workman, by the way, as ever bent a spruce. Now it passes Shepherd Knapp's, Delony's and Audubon's outriggers. Yes Audubon's.

ATALANTA WINS.

Now they are neck and neck; and now they slide across the line. Neither one leading. A dead heat? What, is it so? So it surely looks from the referee's steamer, galloping directly aft. But not so say the people, and especially the finish judge, President Soulard, who, as they stand in the range of the buoys, can tell to an inch whose bow shows first to the fore. "By about eight feet," says Mr. Soulard, when asked by Courtney how much Atalanta has beaten the team of the club of which he is himself the head and is, naturally, so justly proud. Three lengths, or eight seconds later, came Northwestern, and beaten though they are, they need not be one whit ashamed of that race or of their part in it, for a faster race for that distance, if the past record is correct, has never been rowed in the world; 7m. 22s. is Atalantas winning time; 7m. 22¼s. Carman's and the Northwestern's about 7m. 30s.

CHEERS AND CONGRATULATIONS.

Cheer after cheer goes up for all three of the crews. Carman paddles in and lands and here occurs a pretty, touching incident. Old Peter Hunt, a sturdy veteran Hudson river man, nearly fifty years an oarsman, already widely known everywhere here as "Old Huckleberry" (who came on with the Carmans to look after them) instead of the hearty congratulation all others so freely accorded, actually breaks out into a flood of tears. It seems so strange and yet comes from as honest and true a heart as there is in Watkins to-day. He wanted those boys to win; his whole heart was set on it; he had hoped for it and longed for it, and doubtless had prayed for it, and he did not consider that magnificent piece of work they did as anything at all. He wanted those eight feet just the other way. No wonder they believe in such a faithful friend as that. A true rowing man, with a heart of oak and as kindly a nature as man could wish to know. Long life to good "Old Huckleberry!"

THE EFFECT ON THE ATALANTAS.

Hardly does the referee's steamer land when up come the Atalantas for their clothes, which are on board. But look at John Eustis! Why, there's not a drop of blood in his face. He is not going to faint, for he is not of the fainting sort. But he is almost deathly pale. The cold, wet day no doubt accounts for it in part; but that is not the main thing. He has rowed a terrible race—one that has taken the spirit right out of him. It would not have done so had the water been smooth, but when that first spurt was given and the response did not come as he expected, then his heart must have sunk within him. But John Eustis does not know how to back down, mentally or physically, and whether fighting hard in the committee room or leading a spurt at the critical point of a most important waiting race he walks straight up to his work, like the man he is. Happily, a little later he is all right again. McVickar, too, has had an experience he is not likely to forget. Years ago he had pains in the back of his head which at times threatened to be serious, but latterly he has not known them and hoped they had gone.

ARRANGING TO-MORROW'S RACES—WATKINS FULL OF JOLLITY AND TORCHLIGHTS.

WATKINS, May 30, 1878.

Mr. Curtis asks that the statement in yesterday's HERALD crediting the Northwesterns with protesting Messrs. Levien and Walsh be corrected, and says that the Northwesterns have never protested any one, but incline rather to too great laxity in this respect.

THE GAMBLERS.

The gamblers have disappeared as rapidly as they came and doubtless are not half so fond as formerly of the metropolitan press.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

The committee have at last to-night wisely left to Courtney the entire control of the rest of the regatta, thanks, no doubt, largely, to the presence here of General Magee, who had, till yesterday, been detained away by business. Courtney purposes making the remaining four-oared trial heat and the final all one, if Eustis will assent, as he probably will, so that the five fours abreast will make a fine race of it. Had they granted this power to him twenty-four hours earlier all seven would have rowed this morning and better progress would have been made.

The seven senior scullers will also furnish a race heat, and then after the double scull race the three-mile fours of the National Association will close the meeting, which, but for the heavy weather, might have closed to-night, for a coarse northeast storm has prevailed all day.

A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The town is lively and gay to-night, and reminds one of the college racing nights. A torchlight procession is about with a full band ahead, going from quarters to quarters, and the Carmans and the Zephyrs of Detroit are among the leaders, singing festive songs and bearing each an American flag, *à la* Sergeant Bates, while every now and then some jolly company, so light and free in one of the hotels, bursts out with noisy cheers. Heading the procession and perched upon the fence rail of each house favored with a special serenade is a prominent Pittsburger, who is just sober enough to make his gyrations ludicrous in the extreme as he flourishes an imaginary baton in all directions through the air, and has a close thing of it not to tumble off the fence. As they march on and the sweet sounds are wafted out on the peaceful evening air, the attentive listener may catch many a sweet refrain, and none perhaps more appropriate, judging by the warm reception with which it is everywhere hailed, than the following simple lines, set to a familiar and at one time highly popular air.

The first verse runs thus:—

There is a boarding house
Far, far away,
Where they serve onion hash
Three times a day.
Oh! how the boarders yell
When they hear the dinner bell;
Oh! how the onions smell
There every day.

THE WATKINS REGATTA AND THE NAUTILUS CREW.

BROOKLYN, May 29, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In connection with the recent decision of the Watkins Regatta disqualifying Walsh and Levein of the Nautilus Club, of New York, from rowing in the above regatta, allow me to mention some singular facts that may possibly show up the decision of the Watkins committee in a ridiculous light. Edward Smith was disqualified January 13, 1877, on a dead man's fish story. Walsh and Levein rowed against them at the Long Branch open regatta August 15, 1877, with a full knowledge of the above disqualification for which they in turn were disqualified October 13 of the same year. Eustis and Downs, of the Atalanta Club, knowing of the disqualification of Walsh and Levein, rowed against them on the Kills, October 17, 1877, which action, according to the ruling of the National Association, disqualifies them and all other crews that have rowed against them since. Also the Columbia four, now *en route* for Europe, must be declared professionals under the same ruling, as they rowed against Edward Smith on the 17th of October, 1877. In conclusion allow me to remark that neither the Columbia nor the Atalanta Club recognize the National Association and do recognize Walsh and Levein as amateurs. Therefore would it not be well for the Atalanta crew, before leaving for England, to meet the Nautilus pair in a friendly match and test the merits of both these crews?

J. F. D.

SILVER LAKE REGATTA.

PLYMPTON, MASS., FULL OF OARSMEN—FOUR SPLENDID RACES—EXCELLENT TIME MADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SILVER LAKE, May 30, 1878.

Darkening skies and drizzling rain rather dampened the ardor of lovers of aquatic sports this morning. Nevertheless large delegations of the sporting fraternity arrived by the early trains. Some of the oarsmen who had not as yet put in an appearance came down with their shells and immediately proceeded to the lake.

THE COMPETITORS.

For the open scullers' race the following were entered as competitors:—Jeremiah Driscoll, of Brookline; Frenchy A. Johnson, Boston; James H. Riley, Saratoga, N. Y.; James A. Ten Eyck, Peekskill, N. Y.; P. H. Diskin, Boston; George H. Hosmer, Boston; W. J. Mahoney, Boston; Daniel D. Driscoll, Lowell; Daniel F. Sullivan, Lowell; Daniel Kennedy, Lowell; F. A. Plaisted, New York; Charles H. Cushing, Malden.

For the pair-oared race, S. and R. Gookin, who will pull the "Six Brothers;" M. J. Mahoney and mate; Connolly Brothers; M. J. O'Hara and T. T. Roche, in the "Nelly;" Faulkner and Reagan; 'long shore crew, J. A. Connell and Nat O'Brien; the Casey Brothers, and John and James Gookin.

For the amateur single race:—John Francis, Boston; E. Mills, Jr., New York Athletic Club; Walter G. Clapp, Cohasset, Mass.; Michael M. Clark, South Boston; Frank E. Holmes, Pawtucket, R. I.; Jimmie O'Brien, Boston; Michael Hayes, Cambridge; Tom McGrath, South Boston; W. L. Markel, Charlestown; J. Frank Bourne, South Boston; Isaac H. Hougton, Frank M. Hart, Boston; John Reagan, West End Club; David Roach, Dauntless Club, New York; W. R. Goddard, Harvard; E. J. Costello, Boston, and Frank Hill, West End Club.

The entered competitors in four oared race were:—Riverside crew—J. H. Burke, stroke; J. Burke, M. Griffith, M. Crowley, bow. Leverett crew—John Sundberg, stroke; John Armstrong, John Condon, John O'Neil, bow. Lakeman, No. 1—J. N. Henry, stroke; R. J. Kelley, M. F. Ryder, C. Hopper, bow. Lakeman, No. 2, all sorts—John E. Fitzgerald, stroke; John Massella, Peter O'Niel, Peter Mulhern, bow. Lynn Rowing Association—William Buckley, stroke; Thomas Eagan, John Bulger, James Tully, bow. Chelsea Boat Club—H. Delano, stroke; C. Delano, M. Augay, J. W. Heenan, bow. West End Club—George H. Hosmer, stroke; Jeff Shea, J. L. Hegner, Frank Hilley, bow. No Name—James Hunt, stroke; T. J. Sheean, John Conquest, Abe House, bow. No Name—T. C. Rotchfor, stroke; D. Seedy, T. F. Roche, M. J. O'Hair; bow. John Hogan and crew. Casey Brothers—M. J. Casey, bow; D. J. Casey, stroke; J. Sullivan. J. Casey, bow.

The Eastern Rowing Association appointed Mr. E. L. Beard, of this city, to act as referee, and he accepted the position. Mr. Beard was long identified with boating interests in the South, being known as an excellent oarsman, and was captain of a leading amateur crew in Savannah, Ga.

RAIN.

At daylight the lake was as smooth as a mirror, and the sun, which shone out brightly, indicated a fine day for the races. At six A. M. Ten Eyck, Driscoll, of Lowell, and a few other scullers took practice pulls, but an hour later many of the other scullers who were on hand were deterred from going out by the dark clouds which came up from the southwest. After eight o'clock the rain began to fall and the general impression was that the races would be postponed, but although the rain continued for the next couple of hours, this fear was dispelled by the arrival of the first special train of twenty-one cars from Boston with a crowd of some one thousand five hundred people, besides numerous scullers entered in the race. Among the latter were Driscoll, of Brookline, Frenchy Johnson, George Hosmer and Sullivan, of Lowell (professional single scullers). Faulkner and Reagan, entered in the pairs, but who will not row; also Goddard, of Harvard; O'Brien, Reagan and others, entered in the amateur single sculls. The Leverett, two Lakemen, Lynn, Chelsea, West End, Hunt and William Dunn, four-oared working boat crews, also arrived in the same train. People also came in from the surrounding towns, and by eleven o'clock fully six thousand people were trying to find shelter from the still falling rain. Nearly all the oarsmen who had just arrived took practice spins up the lake to get the lay of the courses, which were buoyed out last night, while those on shore found enjoyment in dancing or at other pastimes, or in listening to a promenade concert by Hall's Band, of Boston. Inquiry shows that nearly all the oarsmen entered were on hand. Especially was it so with regard to the single scullers, who were down to row for purses amounting to $300. Of the thirteen men entered, eleven expressed themselves as prepared to row; Cushing and Diskin, of Malden, announcing that they had withdrawn.

PREPARING TO ROW.

At noon the course was as smooth as a sheet of glass, although the rain still continued to fall. The lake was somewhat misty, but there was no indication that a full view of the contests could not be had from the points of observation selected by the throngs of spectators. A meeting of the Regatta Committee was held at twelve o'clock in the boat house and all the preliminaries arranged. The oarsmen, nothing daunted by the dull prospect and heavy leaden clouds, continued to exercise, and some lively spurts were witnessed. Another train brought down a second delegation of the backers of the different contestants, and, as the water was still smooth enough for all practical purposes, people who came down were confident. At two o'clock it was still raining; but Captain Flynn announced that the races would be rowed unless within half an hour some sudden change should take place. The judges were soon preparing to take their positions and the oarsmen began to get everything in readiness for the struggle. The crowds spread themselves and their umbrellas along the banks and tried hard to escape the rain and the mosquitoes, both of which were somewhat too numerous for comfort.

FIRST RACE—AMATEUR SINGLE SCULLS.

At twenty-five minutes past two P. M. the rain was still pouring down, but the lake was quite smooth and the committee ordered the contestants for the amateur single scullers. Seven boats came into line, and at 2h. 29m. 37s. all got away in good style, Goddard and Houghton leading off. Soon after leaving the half-mile point Holmes began to forge to the front, and a series of fine spurts then ensued between him and Goddard. Holmes got to his stake a little over a length ahead of Goddard, who was about three lengths ahead of Houghton. Goddard turned the stake wrong, and he immediately after turned a second time. In the meantime, all the others getting round before he got squared away, Holmes led all the way home followed by Houghton. Goddard overhauled the others on the third half mile and came in third. The time was Holmes 14m. 2s.

SECOND RACE—PROFESSIONAL SINGLE SCULLERS.

The next race was for professional single scullers, three miles. Nine men came into line. For the first quarter Ten Eyck, Riley and Johnson pulled nose and nose, but from this point to the half a most terrible struggle ensued between Riley and Johnson. At the half mile Frenchy led by about two-thirds of a length, with Ten Eyck third, Kennedy fourth and the rest scattered, and some distance behind. Plaisted did not start. At the mile point Riley got settled down to his work, and by one of his old-time spurts, soon got on a line with Johnson. From here to the turn the contest was close and sharp. Both turned about even and on squaring away steered close along the shore. At the two mile point Johnson led about a length. Johnson came in first; Riley second, Sullivan, of Lowell, third; Teneyck fourth, Mahoney fifth. Teneyck claimed a foul against Sullivan but it was not allowed.

TIME.

Johnson, 21m. 36½s.
Riley, 21m. 44s.
Sullivan, 22m. 2½s.

THIRD RACE—PAIR OARS.

The next race was the pair-oared. Five crews rowed. The Portland 'longshore crew and the Googin Brothers, of the Shawmut Club, had a sharp struggle, which resulted in a victory for the Portland boys; time, 21m. 14s.; Googin Brothers, 21m. 23¼s.

FOURTH RACE—FOUR OARS.

The last race was for four-oared working boats; three miles, rowed on gunwale; three prizes—$150, $100 and $50. Eight crews came into line. All took the water promptly, and a fine start was made. The race up to the stakeboat was very exciting. The crews turned with the Chelsea's ahead and the lead obtained was held to the close, the line being crossed by them in 19m. 55½s.; West End second in 20m. 11s.; Riverside third in 20m. 19s., the best time on record for that class of boats.

On August 22 there will be a regatta on the same course open to all single scullers in the United States, the prize being $1,000; no second prize. The best oarsmen in the country are expected.

GOV. ROBINSON'S RECEPTION.

BRILLIANT GATHERING AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB—THE GUESTS PRESENT.

The rooms of the Manhattan Club, Fifth avenue, were filled last night with a gathering of distinguished men from all parts of the country, who had met to tender their respects to Governor Robinson on the occasion of his visit to this city. The meeting was simply a social gathering for mutual enjoyment. No speeches of a political nature were made.

Among those present were the following gentlemen:—Governor Robinson, Generals Oliphant, Uhl, Pearsall and Charles Tracey, members of his staff; his son, Colonel D. C. Robinson; Attorney General Schoonmaker, Chief Justice Richards, of Canada; Senator Barnum, of Connecticut; Colonel P. B. Smalley, of Vermont; General Clingman, of North Carolina; Judge Schley, of Maryland; Colonel Howell, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden, Colonel Pelton, Edward Cooper, State Senators St. John and Hughes, Mayor Ely, ex-United States Surgeon General W. A. Hammond, Chief Justice Curtis, of the Superior Court; Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court; Judge Gunning S. Bedford, Judge Tappan, ex-Judge John M. Barbour, ex-Judge W. D. Shipman, Surrogate Calvin, Sheriff Reilly, Register Loew, Royal Phelps, John McKeon, Roger A. Pryor, Colonel Burton, N. Harrison, Townsend S. Cox, Henry Havemeyer, A. J. Vanderpoel, Vincent C. King, Colonel G. W. Hardie, Lawrence Turnure, ex-Mayor Wickham, Corporation Counsel Whitney, Henry L. Clinton, Tax Commissioner John Wheeler, C. D. Ingersoll, Cadwallader Evans, Smith M. Weed, ex-Congressman J. O. Whitehouse, John F. Agnew, Emigration Commissioner Forrest, Robert B. Roosevelt, A. B. Loomis, Benjamin Wood, Dr. L. A. Sayre, Littleton G. Garrison, William H. Webb, Richard A. McCurdy, James G. Fish, General W. F. Smith, Colonel W. F. Moller and James Matthews.

Although most of the gentlemen composing the Governor's staff were present, they were not in uniform, as their visit was not considered to be in an official capacity. The rooms and staircases were tastefully decorated with American flags.

Governor Robinson, with his staff, and Attorney General Schoonmaker arrived about half-past nine and a few minutes later Samuel J. Tilden entered, accompanied by Colonel Pelton. As the Governor and Mr. Tilden approached the drawing room they were greeted with loud applause. Then followed a general introduction of guests to each other and to the members, after which the party broke up into little groups and general conversation was indulged in. About half-past ten the doors between the dining room and the drawing room were thrown open and a fine collation was served. Governor Robinson, Mr. Tilden, Colonel Robinson, Chief Justice Richards, Mr. Vanderpoel and Attorney General Schoonmaker were seated at the same table on one side of the room. After the eatables and drinkables had been done full honor to Mr. Vanderpoel arose and said that although no speech was to be delivered by Governor Robinson he deemed it appropriate to propose that gentleman's health. This was received with applause, after which Governor Robinson responded as follows:—

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S REMARKS.

"I am very much obliged to you, my friends. As Mr. Vanderpoel informed you that no address is expected from me to-night, still I cannot refrain from thanking you most cordially for the opportunity you have given me of seeing so many of you face to face and of taking you by the hand."

The evening wore quickly by, and about eleven o'clock the guests began to depart. Governor Robinson and Mr. Tilden left early, and the rest of the party soon broke up.

DROWNED.

Mrs. Mary Anthony, of No. 130 Adams street, Newark, stated at the police station there last evening that during the forenoon her husband and son, the latter not quite ten years of age, started off to fish. While they were sitting on one of the piers of the Newark and New York Railroad bridge—the one over the Passaic—the boy fell overboard. The father leaped in, but the little fellow sank out of sight. Up to a late hour last night the body had not been recovered.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.....NO. 151

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST.
PARK THEATRE—THE LINGARDS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A CELEBRATED CASE.
STANDARD THEATRE—OUR NEW FRITZ.
BROADWAY THEATRE—RICHARD III.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—HUMPTY DUMPTY.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—DIPLOMACY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
FIFTH AVENUE HALL—THE PHONOGRAPH.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—THOMAS' CONCERTS.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—TROPICAL FISHES.
BOWERY THEATRE—THROUGH FIRE.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.

THE HERALD *will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.*

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cool and cloudy, with rains and high winds, followed by warmer and partly cloudy or cloudy weather. To-morrow the conditions will gradually change from warm and fair to threatening or rainy weather.

THE FAILURE of a national bank was the sensation in Dallas, Texas, yesterday.

THE LATEST Southern outrage comes from Washington. Two hundred colored men of that city have determined to go to Brazil to work on a railway.

THE STUDENTS of the Yale Art School seem to have been pretty industrious during the year. At the annual exhibition yesterday the display was quite creditable.

THE ATLANTIC CLUB opened the yachting season yesterday. When the signal to start was given more than twenty vessels shook out their canvas, making a very handsome appearance.

MR. POTTER'S Presidential committee is condemned as loudly in the West as in the East and South. Mr. George H. Pendleton, it will be seen from an interview elsewhere printed, thinks it is the worst kind of a political blunder, and has destroyed Mr. Tilden's chances of a nomination in 1880.

GENERAL SHERMAN, in his speech last evening, sharply lectured the political non-combatants who are so bold in the forum and when the storm comes jump down below and leave others to do the fighting. If the General were not a great soldier he would be a great orator, and his latest address fully sustains his reputation in this respect.

ALTHOUGH the American Board of Foreign Missions is represented in twenty-six countries whose population aggregates more than one hundred millions, the missionary field is by no means fully occupied. The demand for laborers in the vineyard is still large, but there is no money to pay them. An appeal for additional contributions is earnestly made.

THE SENSATIONAL juvenile literature of the day is bringing up a splendid crop of young highwaymen. One of them appeared in the hands of the police yesterday. Although only sixteen years of age he has already played the bandit in Texas and on the Plains, and only a few Sundays ago attempted to commit a robbery and murder in the upper portion of the island. The lesson ought not to be lost upon parents.

MR. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the public will regret to hear, was seriously hurt Wednesday afternoon. Immediately after the unveiling of the Mazzini bust in Central Park, at which ceremony he made the address, he went to the residence of General Wilson, in Seventy-fourth street, but unfortunately fell upon the steps as he was entering the house. He had suffered a good deal from exposure to the rays of the sun in the Park, and the fall is supposed to have been caused by syncope arising from that cause. The physicians report a slight concussion of the brain. An improvement in his condition was noticeable last evening, and it is to be hoped he will be restored to his usual health in a few days.

JEROME PARK RACES.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather the opening races of the spring meeting yesterday attracted an immense number of people to this popular course. The gathering of so many thousands of ladies and gentlemen under such circumstances was the best proof that could be given of the favor in which Jerome Park is held by our citizens, and if the rain had not fallen almost continuously from early morning there can be no doubt that the attendance would have been the largest, perhaps, ever witnessed at the track. Those who braved the storm were not disappointed. The contests, it will be seen by our report, were excellent in every way. To-morrow the second day's races will take place, and if the weather is fine the attendance will undoubtedly be very large and brilliant in a fashionable point of view.

THE WEATHER.—The high pressure is now in the lake region, and extends eastward to the East Atlantic coast. The low pressures extend along the Middle Atlantic coast and over the region west of the Mississippi, from Minnesota toward Texas. Rains have fallen in the Western, the Central Valley, the Middle and Eastern States and over the lower lakes. The temperature has risen along the zone of territory from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward to the New England coast and on the Gulf coast. In the intermediate regions a sharp fall of temperature was experienced. The winds in the West and on the Middle Atlantic coast have risen to brisk. In the latter district the development of a local disturbance has been in progress during the day. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cool and cloudy, with rains and high winds, followed by warmer and partly cloudy or cloudy weather. To-morrow the conditions will gradually change from warm and fair to threatening or rainy weather.

Free Ships and Enlarged Commerce.

When it is desirable to set a mechanic to work it is necessary to let him get the tools of his trade; and a master carpenter who should be heard hurrying up a hundred men, urging them to get to work with saws, planes, augers, chisels and hammers, but in the same breath forbidding them to buy their tools in the most convenient and the cheapest shops, would be thought a very silly fellow. The capitalists for whom he had contracted to erect a row of houses would say to him, "Of what use is it for you to urge your men to work, when at the same time you prohibit them from getting their necessary tools in the shops where they can buy them most quickly? If the men have no tools let them get them at once, and wherever they can. That is the way to get our houses built."

Just now everybody has happily become convinced that it is absolutely necessary to a renewal of prosperity that we shall use every means to increase our foreign trade. The disease from which we are suffering is not marasmus, but plethora. We are not poor in the usual sense of that word; we are poor because we are too rich. Our skilful artisans, with the help of labor saving machinery which in 1876 at Philadelphia was the marvel of the world, are able to produce more goods of all kinds than we can consume at home. Hence factories and workshops stand idle all over the land; men are employed spasmodically and on half time; the home market becomes easily glutted and everybody sees that we must as quickly as possible manage to increase our exports of manufactures. We sell abroad, on the whole, about two per cent of our total manufactures; if we could sell ten per cent to foreigners every factory in the land would run on full time and we should presently be building new ones.

But to increase our foreign commerce we need ships to carry our products from the home ports and bring back cargoes from abroad in exchange. This everybody knows, and knows also that we have next to no ships at all. Ships are the tools of a foreign trade, and common sense would say, "Let us by all means buy ships wherever we can and as rapidly as possible." But "No," say the defenders of an antiquated law. "No, not at all; for Heaven's sake don't ask to buy ships; wait until they can be built here."

That is to say, we are to wait for an increased foreign trade until we can build ships here at home; and meantime our few shipbuilders are waiting until there shall be a heavier foreign trade before they begin to build. That is the ridiculous dilemma in which the industrious fingers of the nation are caught, and there they stick. At the same time there is a great cry for subsidies to ocean lines, and we are shown, in several pamphlets before us, how much more money Great Britain spends in subsidies than we do. But the subsidy seekers entirely neglect to add that if England subsidizes her steamer lines she also allows her people to buy steamers and ships of all kinds wherever they please, while our people are absolutely forbidden to buy them anywhere except in the few shipyards to which the law gives a monopoly, which cripples their enterprise.

In 1860 of the vessels which entered American ports from abroad 5,921,000 tons were American and only 2,353,000 tons were foreign. In 1870 12,218,000 tons were foreign and only 4,711,000 were American. That shows where we stand and to what we have fallen. "Oh, but," the subsidy-mongers exclaim, "we built up our naval supremacy in 1860 under the prohibitory law now complained of." True; and we were eighty years about it. Then came the war and swept our merchant fleets from the ocean. Other nations greedily bought our ships; they were not silly enough to forbid their people from acquiring a mercantile marine by the speediest ways. And now we have to begin over again; and we are to wait another eighty years, it seems, to get back to where we stood in 1860. Is that common sense? European nations made haste to buy our merchant fleets during the war, and every American knows they did a shrewd stroke of busines; they would have been foolish to hesitate. How, then, can it be wise in us to prohibit our citizens buying ships, if they want to, from other nations?

A ship is not an article to be eaten or worn and thus destroyed. It is a tool, the necessary tool of one of our most vitally important industries. The nation which has the most and best of such tools is, as even the subsidy-mongers acknowledge, by that much the most powerful and prosperous. Well, why not, then, let us buy these important tools where we can get them? Why not abolish the injurious monopoly which an antique custom a century ago granted to the small class of shipbuilders and enact free ships? There is not a complaint which we find in the subsidy pamphlets before us which does not condemn the antiquated existing law and plainly prove that Congress ought to repeal it and allow Americans to buy ships wherever they choose. It is said, for instance, that the United States have paid in nine years nearly three and a half millions of postage to foreign steamer lines. Is this not a conclusive argument in favor of free ships? Our people are forbidden to buy steamers, hence we have but few, and the work of ocean transportation is perforce handed over by our own folly to foreigners whom we pay, when by repealing an injurious law we might pay our own seamen and shipowners. It is urged that American tonnage is decreasing in our own harbors and foreign tonnage increasing. Is not this another argument for free ships? We are working with foreign tools, that is to say, and paying foreigners for the use of them; and why? Because the law will not let our own citizens buy these tools.

Again, we read that the amount paid for freight on our exports and imports in 1876 came to the prodigious sum of one hundred and twelve millions of dollars, of which foreign ships earned eighty-four millions and our own but twenty-eight. And yet, with a lack of logic which would be laughable if it were not so serious a matter, the men who make public this distressing loss exclaim against free ships and insist that our citizens, who might have earned the greater part of this freight money, and who if our mercantile marine stood now where it did in 1860, would have earned two-thirds of it, shall not be allowed to buy ships to put us back to that period. From 1850 to 1860 the American tonnage engaged in foreign trade increased fifty per cent, we are told—and without subsidies, by the way; and at that period we were "foremost among commercial nations;" now we are nearly the hindmost, and yet the very men who speak of this humiliating fact oppose most strenuously a change in the law which would allow Americans to buy ships in the open market of the world. If our own lack of enterprise had lost us the commercial supremacy which was once our national boast we might be silent; but it was the accident of a great war which drove our fleets from the ocean and compelled us to sell them to foreigners, who were eager to buy them, because they at least had sense enough to know the value of ships as the tools of commerce. Suppose a man's house burned down. He would naturally go out and buy another house to shelter his family. What would he think of a neighbor who should come to him and say, "This is all wrong; you ought not to buy another house; you ought to wait until your trees grow to a proper size; then you can send them to the sawmill, have them sawed into joists, flooring, weather-boarding and shingles, and when these are properly seasoned you can then build your house?" Would not this advice be absurd, ridiculous, silly? Would not the reply be, "I want a house because until I have one I cannot work to advantage, and therefore I will buy the house where I can get it most quickly and cheaply?" Yet when by the calamity of war we have lost our fleets, which it took us eighty years to build up, we are forbidden to replace them even when the plainest figures show that the lack of ships is a constant and heavy loss to us and drain on our resources. Are there not men in Congress who can see this and impress it upon their neighbors with force sufficient to secure to Americans the right to buy ships where they please?

An Anglo-Russian Basis of Settlement.

The terms on which England and Russia are said to have agreed to meet in a congress of the Powers at Berlin are set forth in our special despatch this morning. These terms, if accepted by both governments in good faith, and not merely as a means of gaining time by a discussion of irreconcileable differences, afford a basis of settlement and a prospect that war between England and Russia will be avoided for the present. The division of the Bulgaria of the San Stefano Treaty into two States by the natural boundary of the Balkans is simply making two draughts of the cupful of bitterness which Turkey in any event must swallow as the consequence of her defeat. But while Russia is desirous of erecting one Slav State on the ruins of these Ottoman provinces capable of self-protection other Powers, notably England, recognize such a political creation as an extension of Russia from the Danube to the Ægean, and therefore a menace to rival interests in the East. Although the proposed Southern State—or more correctly province, because it will have a local legislature and a Christian governor, nominally subject to the Porte—would be an emancipation of a people from a cruel tyranny, it must also be the barrier erected against the advance of Russia toward the natural outlet of her commerce—the Ægean Sea. We therefore regard the proposition as a stumbling block that may delay the negotiations conducted in the Congress under the disguise of a discussion of the terms of the San Stefano Treaty.

Another important point in the basis of settlement is the retrocession of Bessarabia, which, it is stated, England deplores, but will not object to. The granting of that territory to Roumania under the Treaty of Paris gave the only strength to Roumania's title that could be claimed for it. Hence if the signatory Powers consent to a retrocession it is equivalent to an abrogation of the Treaty of Paris. The force of that instrument being so ignored by the Congress there is nothing left to bind the Powers to a common policy, and the buncombe about maintaining the sanctity of treaties, &c., will be followed by efforts to secure individual interests at the expense of the probability of a lasting European peace. England, it appears, is also willing to concede Batoum to Russia on condition that the latter Power will make no further advance in Asia. The impott of this is that England, recognizing her inability to prevent the occupation of Batoum, endeavors to make a bargain at Turkey's expense, by which she can maintain a neutral area between her frontiers and those of Russia in Asia, conscious that a Russian advance toward India would be highly dangerous to her authority in the East. There is nothing that Russia has claimed in the Treaty of San Stefano that she is likely to lose in the long run; but Turkey loses everything and passes farther into the shadow of Russian influence than if she maintained faith with her conqueror and trusted to his generosity. Of course the basis of settlement is open to amendment; but Russia will win a great diplomatic victory if she succeeds in drawing England into a congress which will virtually recognize that Russia has torn up the Treaty of Paris. Austrian interests are not recognized in the plan of settlement set forth; therefore we already see indications of Austria's dissatisfaction at the turn affairs are taking. We notice that when England's end of the plank comes down Austria's tips up, and *vice versa*. The question is, Who is the make-weight in the middle?

Voltaire.

France celebrated yesterday in a characteristic way the memory of one of her great men—one of the makers of the great Revolution. Voltaire did France more service than any twenty generals, but did it by strictly intellectual methods; by operation on the national mind; by exposure of the shams, pretences, villanies and oppressions of the system of organized wrong that those exposures did so much to undermine and destroy. He created in great part that public opinion—that common judgment of the nation—in the presence of which it was impossible that the *ancien régime* should continue to exist beyond the day when the power to end it fell into the hands of the representatives of the people. As his influence was felt by its intellectual results it is characteristic and just that his memory should be celebrated, not by monuments or other physical preservations of a great man's name, but by the dissemination of a printed volume of his own best thoughts, so distributed that a copy may be given to every Frenchman. By this method honor is done to Voltaire and good is done to the people; for the world is yet very much in the condition in which he criticised it, and his keen, sound judgments on liberty, on the rights of people and persons, on the Church, on law, on government, on freedom of the press, may yet continue his influence with great advantage to society.

Mr. Potter's Secret Inquiry.

The resolution adopted by the Potter committee to exclude the press and the public and keep its proceedings secret is in the same line of tactics which was pursued in getting the democratic members of the House to vote for the investigation. The mass of members were not trusted with the inspection of documents or a knowledge of the proofs which were alleged to exist. It was confidently asseverated by the cabal which had the matter in charge that evidence of the most damning character had been discovered and was in the hands of the cabal, and the votes of other democratic members were demanded on blind faith in those assertions. There is a widely diffused belief that the statements of the cabal were reckless exaggerations for practising on the credulity of democratic dupes and giving color to the threats with which timorous members desiring a re-election were assailed. They were plied with threats of ruin if they refused to support the resolution, and told that the evidence which had been accumulated was so startling and irresistible that after its disclosure no democratic member could stand up before the voters of his district and justify himself for opposing the measure. Nobody is so anxious and nervous as a member of Congress when the season approaches for calling the party convention in his district. Mr. Potter quoted in his letter the piquant saying that nothing is so timid as a million dollars except two million dollars. While it is true enough that capital is timid there is something which is more pusillanimous than either one or two millions, and that is the mind of an average member of Congress who dreads rivals and fears that he will be supplanted in the nominating convention if he is found on the wrong side of a new and exciting question. Mr. Tilden, with his usual craft, took advantage of this weakness by bringing his plot to a head just at the point of time when the Congressmen are anxious to go home to manipulate their districts and circumvent their rivals. Not trusted to inspect the alleged evidence, and being compelled to act on a sudden, the democratic members succumbed to the exaggerated statements of the Tilden cabal and to the menaces conveyed to them through the local press of their districts by the procurement of Mr. Tilden's secret agents. The success of this artfully contrived plot in getting the Potter resolution through the House leaves its victims sore and dissatisfied, and the authors of the plot dare not let members see how egregiously they have been practised upon by statements which there were no facts to justify. In a public investigation the reckless game of deception and exaggeration would be too quickly exposed. It is to be kept up in order to control the nominating conventions, as it controlled the action of the House in the hope of making Tilden's claims the dominant issue of this year's canvass. If a new House can be elected with a majority pledged to Mr. Tilden's political fortunes he will be at no loss to devise a further plan of operations.

There is no valid reason why the Potter investigation should be secret. It relates to a matter of general public interest of which the people at largo are the proper judges. It bears no resemblance to the inquest of a grand jury, which is properly secret, because if a true bill is not found inculpated parties ought not to suffer in reputation. But it is not the purpose of the Potter investigation to indict the perpetrators of the alleged frauds. They are offenders against State laws, and the federal government has no jurisdiction to punish them. The object of the Potter investigation is to procure evidence that Mr. Hayes was not elected. Such an inquiry should be conducted in the full light of publicity in order that the people may judge of the evidence and see that no tricks are practised in collecting it. To conceal the testimony while it is given is too much like the artifice practised on the democratic members of Congress. If the republicans on the Potter committee have consented to a secret investigation it is because they are willing to give the democratic party all the rope it needs to hang itself.

A Splendid Display.

It is to be regretted that the weather yesterday was so unfavorable to the enjoyment of the military parade. Nevertheless the rain storm had one good result, since it served to test the loyalty and enthusiasm of the people and to prove how much they honor the day devoted to the memory of the brave men whose lives were laid down for the preservation of the Republic. In spite of the weather the parade was one of the grandest and most successful ever witnessed in New York, and the streets were as closely packed with carriages and as densely crowded with spectators as they could have been if the sunshine of the preceding days had cast its pleasant warmth over the scene. Every building on the line of march presented its full quota of gazers, and the clouded skies did not deter the ladies who filled the windows from appearing in all the glories of the spring costumes. The sight from the point of muster to the end of the route was most attractive, and but few of the many thousands who witnessed the grand parade abandoned their posts until the first division had repassed on their return march. The review by the Governor and his staff was happily over before the rain commenced, so that the executive party had the satisfaction of seeing the New York regiments to the best advantage. Adjutant General Townsend, after the review, expressed his gratification at the fact that the Seventh regiment does not, as in former years, stand out prominently in advance of all others, but that some four or five regiments can now compete with it in perfection of marching and drill. This does not deteriorate from the merit and honors of the splendid Seventh. Indeed, it reflects new glories on that crack regiment by proving that its example has raised the standard of the entire division, and made other regiments eager to attain the high position the Seventh has so long occupied and is never likely to lose.

The decorations were made on a scale of liberality never before displayed. The ornamentation of Lincoln's statue was in reality a work of art, and it was a great centre of attraction to the spectators. The butchers took especially in hand the decoration of the statue of Washington, in Union square, and they certainly succeeded in making a most beautiful display. The whole business of the day was admirably arranged, and notwithstanding the drawback of the weather the parade was altogether the best ever witnessed in New York.

Docking Ponies.

Surgery and fashion—one or both of these constitute the grounds on which are shortened the tails of ponies and hunters alike. Both are great forces, and what surgery cannot do in the way of manipulating and recreating animal creatures fashion certainly can. Yet Mr. Bergh confronts and defies them both and dares their champions to the combat in the courts and before the tribunal of public opinion. Decidedly his moral courage comes out more and more sublimely as his detectives and people's discharged stable men open to him new depths in the practice of cruelty. It is a common opinion in veterinary science that Nature has made many animals on a bad model, and no doubt she has. How ridiculous is the giraffe, and what can be more absurd than an elephant in an age that has locomotives. But the general surgical objection to many animals is their length, and the consequent waste of force in keeping up circulation. On account of this defect in animals the right-minded veterinary surgeon when called in cases of emergency immediately proceeds to shorten his patient. Whether it is a cow, a dog or a horse, he dives precipitately for the end of its tail. He commonly captures from three inches to a foot of that superfluity, and is happy. Some people have argued that this never does the animals any good; but no veterinary surgeon ever argued in that way, and no other opinion can be admitted as of any value in such a case. It is with this great feature of surgery that Mr. Bergh has interfered in his crusade against "docking," and he might as well arrest people who administer turpentine, aloes and other horrible doses to their equine pets, for that is very cruel too, and the homœopathic people are sure that it does no good. But Mr. Bergh, in stirring up this mare's nest of ponies' tails, has come to the relief of the public, which is likely to have great satisfaction in the reports of this tail case when it is tried.

Let the Guilty Be Punished.

The accident on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, by which five men lost their lives and others were severely injured, was due, not to any unforeseen or unavoidable mishap, but to the felonious act of some malicious persons, aided by gross misconduct on the part of the railroad authorities. A gravel train, after making one up trip, was on its return thrown from the track by some obstructions which had been designedly and maliciously placed on the rails at a crossing. The railroad people state that the spot where the accident occurred is carefully watched and guarded during the hours of passenger travel; but when the last passenger train has passed the watch is withdrawn. If it is necessary to guard the crossing while passenger trains are passing it certainly must be necessary to guard it while a gravel train, carrying a conductor, a brakeman, an engineer and sixteen laborers is on the road, unless the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad managers believe that the lives and limbs of their own employés and common laborers are of no account. If the same precautions said to be adopted during the hours of passenger travel on the road had been taken while the gravel train was making its trips the accident certainly could not have occurred. It is alleged that the police are on the track of the persons who put the fatal obstructions on the road, and it is to be hoped that the guilty parties may be discovered and properly punished. At the same time the railroad authorities, who have shown such a criminal disregard for the safety of laborers and employés of the road, should not be suffered to escape. They are as much bound to protect their gravel trains as the passenger trains, and in this case they stand self-convicted of having neglected that important duty.

How Doctors Disagree with Other People.

Susan Dickie's sanity has been pretty well inquired into and discussed in the courts, in the councils of doctors and in the newspapers, and with judgments perhaps about fairly divided between the opinion that she is a person of the most rational and equitably ordered intellect and that she is a person as mad as a March hare. In the view of the great world of doctors she is insane, and there is only a committee of doctors holding the contrary opinion. In the view of the courts and the lawyers and of the public out of which jurymen are made she is sane, and a diabolical conspiracy of cruel relatives and keepers of asylums is responsible for all her troubles. It happens occasionally to a man or a woman to be regarded as at once both tall and short or both fat and lean. In the Land of Lilliput Gulliver was a giant, but in Brobdingnag he was a mere shrimp of a fellow. In the ponderous Society of Fat Men, who celebrate themselves at clambakes, that man might be regarded as a mere shadow of humanity whose round outlines make him the envy of his slim and angular acquaintances. Perhaps it is thus with the sanity of Susan Dickie, as viewed from the different standpoints of doctors and lawyers. It may be that the doctors—except the few they have on the Board of Health—are themselves so sound in the head that they can detect the slightest departures from the right line of the standard of sanity, while the lawyers have all got their wits in such a tumbled condition that most of them wish they were half as sane as Susan Dickie is.

The Transit Revolution.

Apparently the present generation of New Yorkers is destined to see the conductor of a horse car wait at the corners and scan the streets at either side with a field glass in search of passengers, and even touch his hat politely as one enters the car. It may be that the companies will supply rose buds and heliotrope for the buttonhole of every passenger who pays one full fare. To that part of the community that has been proud of the privilege of hanging on by a strap; that has refused to have a seat for a fare, and repudiated indignantly the proposition to prevent the freezing of its feet, the courtesies that the companies will proffer, the comforts they will provide to attract passengers when they are scarce, and the politeness and civility of the conductors, may appear to be so many intolerable hardships; but all other parts of the community will endure them with equanimity. The change from the use of the street cars to that of the elevated railroads will be a great one—greater than the change that ruined all the old omnibus lines, and greater than the earlier change by which the omnibus lines ruined the queer old, square, two-wheeled cabs with the doors behind. But there will always be a great deal of travel on the surface of the earth—enough to give a fair share to well conducted horse car companies, and even more than that if the elevated companies are not wise in the matter of fares. For the reduced traffic they will have the horse car companies are making provision in good time with their one horse cars, which, for their lightness, their fair rate of speed and the little likelihood that they will be overcrowded, bid fair to be pleasant and popular conveyances.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ensign Fremont, who has just been married, will go to Paris.

In an art gallery:—He, "I love keramics." She, "You are ker-rect."

Senator J. D. Cameron and wife arrived at the Brevoort House last evening from Washington.

Professor Hayden, the explorer, has sentimental blue eyes and is retiring in his social manners.

A negro, who used to be a slave, edits the democratic journal, the *Spectator*, at Galveston, Texas.

The Omaha *Herald* corrects the New York *World* by saying that prairie dogs do not eat flesh and bones, and that prairie dogs are only bob-tail squirrels that eat grass and roots.

Among the arrivals from Liverpool on Saturday was a child, with its mother, and the steamship record ran, "Master —— —— and two nurses." These are not hard times, are they?

Mr. Simon Wolf, late Recorder of the District of Columbia, has concluded not to accept the position of United States Consul and has commenced the practice of law in Washington.

Uncle Luke Poland, of Vermont, who used to wear an old blue coat and a brass cheek, is trying to succeed Morrill as Senator from Vermont. But Morrill is a granger and has his hoof in the boghole.

Ir. Hayes, the other day, as he took out a bottle of white (Ohio) wine, labelled "paregoric," and made a suction hose of his mouth, said:—"I am no Billy Birch and I am no Charley Backus, but I sit right in the middle and let the end men make fun of me."

"An Illinois man's name is James James."—NEW YORK HERALD. "You have mistaken the name of the patient for the patient's disorder."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.* Pardon us, Mr. Watterson, but your blue grass region is a long way off and we do not quite understand you.

George W. Peterkin, the newly elected Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of West Virginia, was consecrated at St. Matthew's Church in Wheeling yesterday. A large number of bishops, clergymen and prominent persons were in attendance. Presiding Bishop Bedell delivered the opening sermon.

Vice President Wheeler and party left the Prospect House at Upper Saranac Lake yesterday afternoon for Paul Smith's, whence they will proceed to Malone today. Mrs. Hayes caught a magnificent trout yesterday morning, weighing fifteen pounds, which was sent to the President. The party took with them fifty pounds of trout of their own catching.

General Louis H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant General, continues dangerously ill at his residence in Washington, and his physicians remain in constant attendance upon him day and night. Surgeon T. A. McParland, U. S. A., who was summoned to the capital from this city for consultation, arrived on Sunday. General R. C. Drum has been placed in temporary charge of General Pelouze's duties in the War Department.

Springfield *Republican*:—"Gladstone is deficient in the qualities in which Beaconsfield is strong—tact, coolness and self-control. But it is the best head and heart of England that listens and responds when Gladstone speaks. Beaconsfield is, after all, but the clevcrest of charlatans. Gladstone is a statesman, of a lower order, indeed, than Bismarck and Cavour and Lincoln in shrewdness and practical force; an orator and scholar, rather than a man of affairs; but second to none in the purity of his aims and the generosity of his sympathies."

THE YALE ART SCHOOL.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND RECEPTION—A DELEGATION OF NEW YORK ARTISTS PRESENT.

NEW HAVEN, May 30, 1878.

The annual exhibition and reception of the Yale Art School of Fine Arts took place yesterday. There were exhibited between 400 and 500 examples of the art work during the past twelve months of the forty students, male and female. The exhibition was creditable, as a whole, to both students and faculty, and shows progress. A few of the works would have called for special note had not the faculty, which comprises Professors Weir, Niemeyer and Honey, deemed it imprudent to single out students for mention. In order to bring the school in communion with the profession, and to show that there is more than a name according to Professor Niemeyer, Professor Weir had invited prominent artists of New York and elsewhere to attend the exhibition. Among those who accepted the invitation were Messrs. Daniel Huntington, president of the National Academy of Design; Vaux, Jervis, McEntee, J. G. Brown, E. L. Henry, J. Van Elten, Wyatt Eaton, Frank Waller, George H. Story, S. J. Gray, Fellows, Jocelyn and Carl Pfeiffer. These gentlemen spent the forenoon in examining the large collection of works in the gallery of the art building and the students display. The gallery collection is the largest owned by any college in the country. The school itself, which is entirely separate from the college proper, has superior facilities for instruction. The faculty during the year has received an addition in the person of Dr. Parsons, who is an anatomist of repute. This gentleman has lectured weekly during the year, the other lectures having been delivered by Professors Weir and Niemeyer. Five lectures were given each week. The topics were painting, drawing, anatomy, perspective, the principles of art and Greek art.

At two o'clock, after the visitors had finished their tour of the galleries, luncheon was served in the school. The guests spent the afternoon with their hosts in driving about the city.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Ten Bases of Settlement Mutually Arranged.

TO THE CZAR'S ADVANTAGE.

A Piece of Turkey Thrown to Persia.

AUSTRIA AS AN EXPLOSIVE.

Much Talk About the Congress and Who Are to Sit in It.

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Sale of the Castellani Collection of Pottery.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 31, 1878.

The following are the points which the governments of England and Russia have agreed upon, subject to the consideration and decision of the Berlin Congress:—

TWO PROVINCES INSTEAD OF ONE.

First—There shall be two Bulgarian provinces—one north of the Balkans under a prince; the other, south of the Balkans (not to touch the Ægean Sea, and its name to be chosen by the Congress), with a Christian governor and the government modelled upon that of the English colonies.

WHAT TURKEY'S TROOPS MUST DO.

Second—The Turkish troops shall withdraw from the latter province and not reenter.

BESSARABIA MAY GO TO THE MUSCOVITES.

Third—England deplores but will not oppose the retrocession of Bessarabia.

THE DANUBE.

Fourth—England reserves the right to discuss in the Congress all international arrangements relating to the Danube.

RUSSIA TO HAVE BATOUM.

Fifth—England does not consider the possession of Batoum by Russia sufficient justification for hostile interference, and Russia promises not to further advance her frontier in Asia.

A SOP TO PERSIA.

Sixth—Russia will give up Bajazid to Turkey at the request of England, but in exchange Turkey shall cede to Persia the province of Ketour (close to Bajazid). This has long been a disputed piece of territory, and the right of it, Russia says, belongs to Persia.

HOW IS SHE TO BE PAID?

Seventh—Russia promises neither to take the money indemnity in land nor to interfere with England's claims on Turkey as a creditor, the point as to the payment of the war indemnity to be discussed by the Congress.

FAVORS TO THE GREEKS.

Eighth—The Congress will take steps to reorganize Epirus, Thessaly and other Greek provinces.

THE STRAITS.

Ninth—Russia agrees that the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus shall remain in *statu quo*.

BULGARIA TO BE REORGANIZED.

Tenth—England will suggest at the Congress that Europe reorganize Bulgaria and will discuss the question of the Russian occupation of and the passage of troops through Roumania.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

The *Morning Advertiser* says the negotiations have made such satisfactory progress that Sir Stafford Northcote may be expected to make a statement in the House of Commons to-day.

A DENIAL.

A Berlin despatch to the *Daily News* says England and Russia have not yet agreed, but no feeling of despondency is apparent.

MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS.

Various special despatches mention Count Schouvaloff, Lord Lyons, Count Andrassy, M. Waddington, Count Corti and Sadyk Pacha as representatives of their respective governments at the Congress. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* telegram from Berlin last evening says Prince Bismarck and Count Von Bulow will represent Germany. Herr Von Radowitz, nominally Minister to Greece, but permanently employed in the Prussian Foreign Office, will take notes and make a daily report of the proceedings, and M. Tiby, formerly secretary of the French Legation in Berlin, and now Minister at Copenhagen, is expected to draft the final report embodying the decisions of the Congress. It is believed in Berlin that Greece will be invited to send a representative to the Congress.

SCHOUVALOFF GOING BACK.

A special despatch to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg confirms the HERALD's announcement of two days ago. It says:—"It is rumored that Count Schouvaloff is expected here again in a few days. Public opinion and the press more and more disapprove of the government's concessions. The army is specially excited by Count Andrassy's declarations."

AUSTRIA DOES NOT MENACE ITALY.

It is officially denied at Vienna that Austria is concentrating forces in the districts bordering on Italy.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY'S POSITION.

Count Andrassy yesterday informed the Hungarian Delegation that he thought England and Russia would enter into no agreement damaging to Austro-Hungary. So far none of the repeated Russian replies to the Austrian objections to the Treaty of San Stefano had succeeded in reconciling the divergent views of the two Empires.

BEWARE OF AUSTRIA.

The points before recapitulated by no means exhausted those involving the interests of Austria, to whom the Danubian and Roumanian questions were also important. Count Andrassy's language was very determined. He said:—"The monarchy rests on the basis of historical development, and let him who touches it beware."

A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

It now seems probable that some scheme for a British protectorate over Asiatic Turkey has really been put forward by the government. *The Times* returned to the subject yesterday morning, and in a leading editorial article said:—"Constitutional ministry in Turkey is at present a mere dream.

IS THIS ENGLAND?

"There must be some permanent centre of force to control by its attraction the shifting element of personal will or caprice. That central force, it is to be hoped, the Porte will consent to accept at our hands, and thus introduce the only principle of stability into its government of which it is yet capable."

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:—"There is little reason to doubt that our government is determined to exercise a control in Turkey which will, to a great extent, place the actual government in our own hands. Not that the Sultan's authority is to be interfered with, but we shall take care that, under a new treaty, reforms and good government shall become a reality."

TROUBLES OF THE PORTE.

The report of the removal of Fuad, Osman and Mukhtar Pachas from their commands before Constantinople is not confirmed; but it is said that the Sultan is suspicious of them and appointed Mahmoud Damad Pacha Minister of War partly for the purpose of neutralizing their influence, although the act is likely to have the contrary effect, as Mahmoud is intensely unpopular with the troops.

WHY SADYK WITHDREW.

The Sultan nominated him without consulting Sadyk Pacha; hence the withdrawal of the latter from the Ministry. Mehemet Rushdi Pacha, Sadyk's successor, is represented to be honest and patriotic, but too old to have much influence. He is known to be in favor of alliance with Great Britain.

IS THERE DANGER AT STAMBOUL?

It is reported that fears are entertained in St. Petersburg of an outbreak or hostile collision at Constantinople. No such apprehensions are felt in London. It is thought that Russia is merely bargaining for the utmost possible concessions before the final agreement is made. Thus, a special despatch from St. Petersburg yesterday to the *Daily News* called attention to Russia's good feeling, evidenced by the appointment of Prince Labanoff to Constantinople and the departure of General Ignatieff for his estates.

RECALL MR. LAYARD.

It is said that England ought to meet these pacific overtures by the recall of Minister Layard, who is not in sympathy with the present attitude of the Russian and British governments. A *Times* despatch from St. Petersburg, dated last night, is in the same strain. It expresses fear that the war party at Constantinople may produce a crisis, and says the appointment of Prince Labanoff in place of General Ignatieff was intended to lessen this danger, and broad hints are now being thrown out that the British government might give some corresponding proof of its pacific disposition.

MONTENEGRO'S BAD FAITH.

These hints furnish a probable explanation of the present apparent hitch in the negotiations. Trouble from the Turks is altogether improbable. A telegram last night says the impression generally prevails in Constantinople that peace is assured. The threatened trouble between the Turks and Montenegrins is the result of the aggressive action of the latter, who crossed the River Zeta and occupied the heights commanding Podgoritza after the conclusion of the armistice. The Turks now demand the withdrawal of the Montenegrins.

BAD HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

A letter to the *Daily News* from Constantinople, explaining the recent change of position made by the Russian forces, says the country between San Stefano and Adrianople is exceedingly malarious, and 15,000 Russians on that line have died, mostly of fever, within two months.

TURKEY'S REBELS.

A telegram from Constantinople says the Commissioner of the Porte reports that the Mohammedan insurgents number 30,000, are well armed and impregnably located. They refuse to disarm, as the Russians are powerless to repress the excesses of the Bulgarians.

DOES IT MEAN PEACE?

A despatch to the Manchester *Guardian* from Vienna reports that the charter of the Cimbria, now on the coast of Maine, has not been renewed and the steamer will return to Hamburg before long. This is regarded as a peaceful sign.

EARLY DISSOLUTION.

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says that rumors of a dissolution of Parliament are again current.

CONSTANTINOPLE GOSSIP.

If an understanding is reached on certain points in the first few sittings of the Congress the British fleet will retire to Besika Bay and the Russians to Dedeagatch and Adrianople.

Chakir Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador to Russia, has left for St. Petersburg.

SALE OF THE CASTELLANI POTTERY.

The Paris correspondent of the HERALD telegraphs that the Castellani collection of Italian majolica and faience was sold Wednesday and yesterday at auction at the Hotel Drouot. The collection included examples of the wares of Siculo-Arabe de Lucca della Robbia, de Caffagiolo, Gubbio, Pesaro, Deruta, Castel-Durante, Faenza, Urbino, Roma, Castelli and two pieces of the celebrated Médicis porcelain. The amount obtained for this magnificent collection—a perfect museum of Italian pottery—was 406,000f. ($81,200). The auctioneer was M. Charles Pillet, and the expert was M. Charles Mannheim.

BRITISH COPYRIGHT COMMISSION.

The report of the Royal Commission on Copyright recommends that the duration of copyright be for life and thirty years thereafter; foreigners publishing books in British dominions to have the same rights as British subjects; dramatic and musical compositions to be on the same footing as books, and the right of dramatizing to be coextensive with the copyright.

NEWSPAPERS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

What part of a newspaper may be copyrighted should be defined by legislation. The duration of the copyright for all works of art, except photographs, should be the same as the above, and for photographs thirty years from date of publication. The report recommends the abolition, for the future, of the monopoly enjoyed by the Scottish and English universities in the printing of books presented to them, but does not recommend the extinction of that privilege regarding books already in their possession.

WILL THE UNITED STATES AGREE?

The Commissioners think that an arrangement might be made with the United States in regard to the printing of copyrighted works, but they discountenance retaliation. They also recommend that the five years during which French authors may reserve the right of translation be extended to ten years. The report is signed by all the Commissioners.

GOLD FOR NEW YORK.

There was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for America £38,000 in eagles.

EARL RUSSELL'S FUNERAL.

The government has offered a public funeral for Earl Russell at Westminster Abbey. The Lords and Commons will be invited to attend.

THE AFRICAN LAKE REGION.

The British Royal Geographical Society have determined to send an exploring expedition from Zanzibar to the northern end of Lake Nyassa, and thence, if funds suffice, to the southern end of Tanganyika. The principal object of the expedition will be to make accurate maps of the lake region.

DON CARLOS WANTING MONEY.

General Boet, an aide-de-camp of Don Carlos, who was charged with stealing in Milan the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece which belonged to the Prince, publishes a letter in Paris saying the whole affair, including the accusation made against him, was arranged between Don Carlos and himself in order that the former might raise money on the jewels without scandalizing himself.

THE CHURCH AND VOLTAIRE'S CENTENARY.

The Voltaire centenary was celebrated at Paris yesterday without disturbance. The Paris *Univers* announced that the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris ordered prayers to be said at the Cathedral of Notre Dame in expiation of the Voltaire celebration yesterday.

WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The weather in London yesterday was cold.

RUSSIANS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1878.

Captain Grippenberg, of the Russian Navy, under whose supervision the alterations to the recently purchased steamers are being made, returned to-day from New York. One of the visitors said to-day in conversation that six vessels in all are to be secured before the Russian agents leave the country. Lieutenants Festing and Knotlnsky arrived here this evening.

FOREIGN NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 30, 1878.

The German man-of-war Medusa, from Havana for Norfolk, arrived in the roads last night.

ARRESTED FOR MUTINY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 30, 1878.

W. S. Brackeo, William Parnell, Lewis Johnson and John H. Brown, colored sailors on the schooner Curtis Tilton, which left this port for Cuba, were arraigned this afternoon before United States Commissioner Smith, charged with mutiny. When the vessel, which left yesterday, got as far as Chester, the men refused to fill the casks with water. As they persisted in disobeying orders the captain called to his aid the police of Chester, and this morning the mutineers were brought to this city in irons. The captain testified to the facts in the case, and the Commissioner concluded to hold the defendants until to-morrow, when the case will be taken into Court. The men deny that they refused to work.

OFF FOR BRAZIL.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1878.

Over three hundred residents of Washington, including 200 colored laborers, will leave this city for Brazil the first of next week. They go from here to Philadelphia, where they will embark on a ship chartered by Messrs. Collins & Co., the contractors, who are contracting the Madeira and Marmora Railroad, in the building of which these men are to be engaged.

NEZ PERCÉS GROWING RESTLESS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 30, 1878.

The Nez Percés Indian prisoners are becoming restless and are looking for intelligence as to their future. They say that, as the season is so far advanced, they are afraid any change that may be made will cause annoyances.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 30, 1878.

In the second day's session of the State Democratic Convention Thomas J. Freeman was nominated for the Supreme Bench. The nominee is a member of the present Supreme Court. Messrs. Deaderick and Turney were declared nominees for the State at large. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, May 30, 1878.

The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated R. W. Cobb for Governor, W. W. Screws for Secretary of State, J. H. Vincent for Treasurer, Willis Brewer for Auditor, H. C. Tompkins for Attorney General and L. F. Box for Superintendent of Education.

MAINE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, May 30, 1878.

James G. Blaine was to-day elected chairman of the Republican State Committee, his nineteenth consecutive election. The State Convention will be held at Portland on August 1.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30, 1878.

At the meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions last evening, Rev. H. G. Clark, the secretary, called attention to the following statistics:—There are 18 missions, 82 stations and 534 out-stations, among nations speaking 26 different languages, with a population of 100,000,000; total working force from America, 355; total native laborers, 1,102; churches, 262; church members, 14,500; total number under instruction, 25,940. Larger contributions are needed to meet urgent calls from all parts of the field. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Hartwell, missionary from Western China; Rev. Mr. Jordan, of Japan; President Clark, of the Agricultural College, and others.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30, 1878.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Union was celebrated here last night. Addresses were made by Paul A. Chadbourne, Rev. H. W. Bellows and others.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

UNION PACIFIC CARS BOARDED BY MASKED MEN.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 30, 1878.

About twelve o'clock last night a party of four masked men boarded the west bound passenger train just after it left Percy Station, entered the middle sleeping car and proceeded to rob the passengers. They took a watch and $100 from one of the passengers, $50 and tickets from another and a gold watch and $15 from the sleeping car conductor. At that time some one pulled the bell cord, and the robbers, becoming frightened, jumped off. They fired three shots into the sleeper without injury to the passengers. They struck one of the passengers with a pistol, cutting his scalp some. It was all done in three minutes, and the robbers disappeared in the darkness before the train stopped. The ground being wet, their trail was discovered at daylight this morning and a large force of armed men started in pursuit. The Union Pacific Railway Company has offered a reward of $1,000 each for the arrest of the robbers.

WANTON SHOOTING OF NEGROES.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1878.

About twelve o'clock to-day, during a target shooting at Bennings course by Colonel Burnside's party of long range riflemen, two white men came up the eastern branch in a skiff, and when opposite the target fired two shots at the two colored men employed in tending the target and painting it, wounding both of them in the head and face. One of them, Edward Irving, was shot in the face and breast, and is in a critical condition; the other, Thomas Gibson, was badly hurt in the head and back. After they fired in this wanton manner they passed up stream, where a large picnic was being held in the woods. Their names are not known.

The facts were at once reported to the station at Bennings, and word was at once telegraphed to Lieutenant Johnson's station to send officers to the place designated and arrest the guilty party.

FOUL PLAY FEARED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30, 1878.

Extensive inquiries among friends of John Kelly, reported missing from Montreal, Quebec, since the 16th inst., have failed to elicit any knowledge of his whereabouts. Fears are entertained that he has been murdered. His financial affairs in this city are unquestioned.

A TRENTON MAN MISSING.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 30, 1878.

William Green, living at Trenton, N. J., and employed as a fisherman at Thompson's fishery, on the Delaware, opposite Bordentown, started to cross the river on Sunday last, about noon, stating that he would return that night or Monday morning, since which time no tidings of him have been received.

BANK FAILURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DALLAS, Texas, May 30, 1878.

Another bank failure has occurred here to-day. The First National Bank has gone into liquidation. It stopped paying checks at noon, and, at the close of business this afternoon, telegraphed to the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington that, owing to a continuous run of three days and inability to realize from assets, the appointment of a receiver was asked for. The liabilities are large and the assets nominal. About $22,000 are due to local depositors. Some excitement exists in financial circles.

LEGAL DISPUTE ARRANGED.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30, 1878.

By the agreement of all parties Augusti, who was charged with selling illegal lottery tickets, was brought before the Fourth District Court at eleven o'clock this morning, the writ of habeas corpus made peremptory and Augusti released. Judge Houston then granted an appeal from his decision to the Supreme Court, where the whole matter will be tested.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE—REASONS GIVEN FOR SECRET SESSIONS—LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE IN THE MATTER OF INVESTIGATIONS—INDICATIONS OF IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1878.

It is just to Mr. Potter and his committee to explain that the reason why they have determined to keep their sessions secret is that since the committee was named a great number of hints, suggestions and assertions of fraud, many of them involving the names of prominent persons, have come to the chairman. Mr. Potter does not think it proper or fair to the persons thus, for the most part, irresponsibly accused, that these charges should be flung before the public. He and the committee think it better, on all accounts, that the sifting process shall be done in private, and that only when substantial proof of wrong doing is obtained shall this be laid before the public.

There is a good deal to be said for this view, but it must be said, on the other hand, that secret investigations have never been of much public use, and rumors and reports, more or less false, always creep out and often do more damage to private character than the most public investigation. The committee may keep its secrets, but the witnesses do not, and they give for the most part one sided accounts to the press, which magnify and distort the facts far more than public proceedings of the committee could do. Washington has for a long time been filled with rumors that evidence was ready implicating important persons in electoral frauds. Secret investigations will only prolong the life of these rumors, most of which are probably false, whereas open sessions would enable the public to judge at once of the credibility of witnesses and thus come to an immediate and just conclusion. The most important investigations of recent years in Congress have been public, such as the Credit Mobilier inquiry, that concerning the District of Columbia affairs, that about the Emma mine, and in fact all that have been effective and useful.

It is said here to-night that one of the members of the committee, who has been from the first known to be opposed to the inquiry and has expected no results from it, says to friends to-day that he has changed his mind and that he has now satisfactory reasons for believing that the investigation is necessary and will bear fruit in some important revelations.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION—FEARS OF A DEADLOCK ON THE ARMY BILL.

It is generally understood that the Senate will to-morrow concur in the House resolution fixing the adjournment for June 17. There are some fears of a deadlock between the two houses on the Army bill. It is understood that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will report against any decrease of the army and the republicans will also oppose the Knott amendment prohibiting the use of the army as a *posse comitatus*, and the general belief is that it will be difficult to bring the House to recede on these two points. But if the Senate to-morrow agrees to fix the 17th of June as the day of adjournment the work of conference on this subject will, at least, be hastened and there will be no time for long debates.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL—AMENDMENTS BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1878.

Among other amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill as reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce last evening are the following:—

The appropriation for the improvement of the Harlem River is increased from $150,000 to $300,000, and that for Boston harbor from $30,000 to $55,000. The committee insert an appropriation of $30,000 for the harbor of Dunkirk, N. Y., and report as an amendment the bill introduced by Mr. Cockrell in March last, authorizing the President to appoint a "Mississippi River Improvement Commission," consisting of five engineers, to make such surveys and examinations as may be deemed necessary and take into consideration plans and estimates for the improvement of that river.

BURNED TO DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 30, 1878.

A lady named Horner, aged about eighteen years, and residing at Grantville, near this city, was fatally burned while sitting in a chair sewing. She had placed a tallow candle in a socket of the chair and the flame was communicated to her dress. She rushed down stairs a sheet of fire, and threw herself into a small stream near by, but not in time to save her life, her clothing having nearly all been burned off her body. She died soon after. The house in which the fire originated narrowly escaped destruction.

COLLIERY BUILDINGS BURNED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. CLAIR, Pa., May 30, 1878.

A brilliant spectacle was witnessed here to-night. G. W. Johns & Brother's colliery caught fire about ten o'clock, and in a short time the whole structure was enveloped in dazzling flames that illuminated the surrounding country to the brightness of day. For twenty miles around the heavens reflected the light, causing alarm all over Schuylkill county. The fire departments of St. Clair and Pottsville were soon on the scene, but the fire was beyond control. The props supporting the costly machinery were burned away and the elevators and rollers fell a distance of 100 feet to the ground with a noise like the boom of a cannon and sending up showers of sparks that were whirled in all directions, some of them falling on adjoining buildings and setting them on fire. The excitement attending the fire was intense, people rushing to the scene from all parts of the surrounding neighborhood. In about two hours the whole structure was destroyed. It was built in 1857 and employed 250 men and boys, who will be thrown out of work. The colliery was worth about $100,000, and was insured for $22,500. It was the only colliery in this vicinity that was working, and its loss is a great blow to the town. The origin of the fire is unknown, yet it is intimated that the Communists are responsible for it.

FIRED BY LIGHTNING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30, 1878.

The machine shops of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railway, at Peru, Ind., were struck by lightning last night, and were burned with their contents. There were three locomotives and two stock cars in the shops. The loss is estimated at $100,000. No insurance.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 31—1 A. M.

Indications.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, diminishing northeasterly winds, cooler, cloudy weather and occasional rains, followed by warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For New England, falling, followed by rising barometer, increasing east to north winds, nearly stationary temperature, cloudy weather and frequent rains, clearing away in the western and southern portions.

For the lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, stationary or slowly rising temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather and possibly followed along Lakes Superior and Michigan by rain areas.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, falling barometer, increasing east to south winds and cloudiness, rising or stationary temperatures and rain areas, followed in the latter by rising barometer and cooler northerly winds.

The Missouri River continues slowly rising below Omaha.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Smithville, Wilmington, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Cape May, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Sandy Hook, and are ordered for New London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston and Thatcher's Island.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	50	60	3:30 P. M.	85	57
6 A. M.	58	58	6 P. M.	71	56
9 A. M.	66	58	9 P. M.	69	56
12 M.	77	58	12 P. M.	66	55

Average temperature yesterday 57¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 68¾

BODY SNATCHING.

The Grave of John Scott Harrison, an Ohio Ex-Congressman, Robbed.

Startling Scene in a Medical College.

A SON'S DISCOVERY.

Arrest of the Janitor and a Supposed Accomplice.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 30, 1878.

John Scott Harrison, son of President William Henry Harrison, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, and father of General Benjamin Harrison, last republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, died suddenly at his late family residence, about three miles from North Bend, Ind., and twenty-one miles from this city, some time last Saturday night, in his seventy-fourth year. He was engaged at the time in writing an address which he intended to deliver shortly before a religious society. His death was not discovered until Sunday morning, when the body was found lying on the floor of his room. The funeral took place last Wednesday, the remains being interred in the Presbyterian Cemetery at North Bend, within fifty yards of the tomb of President Harrison.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST GHOULS.

A grandson of the deceased named George Eaton selected the spot, and while so doing he discovered that the grave of a young man named August Devons, whose body had been interred about ten days ago, had been tampered with and the body stolen. The discovery led to the Harrisons taking extraordinary precautions to prevent anything of the kind happening to the remains of their relative. They had his grave dug exceptionally deep and then walled with brick. When the metallic casket containing body was deposited in it a thin layer of earth was thrown on it, and then huge stones, one of which required sixteen men to handle it, was plased over it. These stones were then cemented together, after which the grave was filled with earth as usual. Not content with these precautions a man named L nn was engaged to watch the grave every night for a month.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

To-day John Harrison, a son of John Scott Harrison, and George Eaton, came to this city in search of the remains of young Devons. Armed with a search warrant they visited the Ohio Medical College, on Sixth street, and while in one of it's sub-cellars, used for the reception of cadavers, they made a discovery that has filled the community with horror and indignation. To show them that the remains of Devon were not in the institution they were shown through its different rooms, and they were about to leave it, satisfied that they were not there, when Detective Snelbaker, who was with them, observed a taut rope that seemed to have something suspended from it down a chute. To satisfy him it was pulled up, when the naked body of an old man was found dangling by the neck at the end of it. The searchers saw by the wrinkles on it that is was not the body of Devons, and it was about to be put back into the chute again when Mr. Harrison caught sight of its face, and with a cry of terror he exclaimed, "My God, it's father!" It was too true. The watcher at the grave had proved faithless, and, despite the precautions taken, the ghouls had captured their prey. The long grey beard worn by Mr. Harrison in life had been cut square off at the chin, and in a few hours the remains would have been subjected to the scalpel.

ARRESTS.

As quick as the body could be removed to an undertaker's it was taken to one, and the news of the grave robbery was telegraphed to General Ben Harrison and the other relatives of the deceased. About five o'clock this evening another son, Carter Harrison, swore out a warrant for E. J. Marshall, the janitor of the College, and he was arrested and lodged in the County Jail. A man named Roundtree, who was observed taking notes of the manner in which Mr. Harrison's remains were being interred on the day of the funeral was also arrested and locked up in Cleves, in this county. As yet the particulars of the terrible affair are not generally known outside of police and reportorial circles, but the effect none can tell when the public learns it in the morning through the papers.

THREATS OF VENGEANCE.

General Ben Harrison was in the *Enquirer* office to-night, and said that he had never harmed a man in his life, but he avowed that if he found out the robbers of his father's grave he would kill them like rats. Allen Pinkerton has been telegraphed to at Chicago for detectives to work up the matter, and neither money nor means will be spared to probe the matter to the bottom.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

MILWAUKEE, May 30, 1878.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Wisconsin Central Railway was held here to-day. Messrs. Samuel Gould, of Boston; Hon. H. S. Palmer, of Milwaukee, and Matthew Wadleigh, of Stevens' Point, whose terms of office had expired, were re-elected directors. Subsequently a meeting of the Board of Directors took place and Charles L. Colby was elected president and treasurer, and E. H. Abbott vice president and secretary.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30, 1878.

The musical festival closed to-day with an audience which crowded the seats and standing room, about 12,000 persons being present. The programme consisted largely of martial and patriotic music in honor of Memorial Day, and was rendered in excellent style. The festival has proved a marked success, both from an artistic and financial standpoint.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The musical season in Central Park will open to-morrow, at four o'clock, with a long programme, in three parts, by the Dodworth and Grafulla bands. Grafulla's "Grand March" will be the opening selection.

CONFIRMATION OF CHILDREN.

At St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Clifton, S. I., yesterday morning, Cardinal McCloskey administered the rite of confirmation to a large number of children.

CONTRADICTORY STORIES.

Joseph Rundbach, who keeps a jewelry store at No. 44 Allen street, and Hyman Nelson, of No. 308½ Broome street, had a business quarrel yesterday which resulted in both appearing with an officer at the Central Office. It appears from what Rundbach said that Nelson entered his (Rundbach's) store to trade some rings; that he proffered a spurious gold ring in return for three cameo rings, and that after the bargain was consummated he found he had been cheated; that he went in pursuit of Nelson, and succeeded in catching him and holding him until the arrival of an officer. Nelson, however, told a different story. He alleged that the jeweller stole the rings and also stole his gold watch from his vest pocket. Nelson was locked up and will be arraigned at Court to-day.

WANTED IN CHICAGO.

Police Headquarters recently received a despatch from Superintendent Hickey, of Chicago, calling for the arrest of Coleman Geary, on a charge of embezzlement. Yesterday Coleman was taken into custody by Detective Dunn and locked up in the Central Office. It appears that the prisoner had taken passage for Ireland, and embarked at three P. M. on board the City of Montreal. The detective had secret instructions that the prisoner was on board, but was unable to find him until the vessel had gone beyond Sandy Hook. Geary, when discovered, freely returned in the pilot boat with the officer and surrendered two drafts—one of £32, and another of £5—which, he said, were part of the embezzled money.

DROPPED DEAD.

An unknown colored man, about forty years of age, dropped dead at East New York last evening. The deceased is of stout build, has mustache and chin whiskers and is attired in a black suit of clothes and gaiters. He was engaged in peddling sandwiches.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Anton Bybicker, of No. 115 Norfolk street, while at work in the cigar factory at No. 178 Rivington street, on the 25th inst., was accidentally struck on the head by a piece of machinery. He died last night in Bellevue Hospital from a fracture of the occipital bone.

IDENTIFIED.

The photograph taken of the man who was found unconscious in the oyster saloon, No. 303 Bowery, on the 13th inst., and who was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he subsequently died, was last evening recognized as that of John Gronzsasiv, of Sing Sing.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

United States Circuit Judge William B. Woods, of Alabama, is at the Metropolitan. James T. Fields, of Boston; Judge David L. Follett, of the New York Supreme Court, and Attorney General Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue. Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, is at the Astor. Captain J. T. Ferguson, United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas. Professor C. M. Mead, of Andover Theological Seminary, and Professor Charles A. Aiken, of Princeton College, are at the Everett. General T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, is at the New York. Senator Charles Hughes, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant. Rev. Dr. Brainard, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Brunswick. General John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman. Hermann Winckelmann, Swedish Vice Consul at Aux Cayes, Hayti, is at the Union Square. J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, is at the Windsor.

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AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

First Day of the Spring Meeting at Jerome Park.

Six Four-in-Hand Coaches, Loaded with Ladies and Gentlemen, Brave the Rain Storm.

AN UGLY CROPPER IN THE STEEPLECHASE.

Five Capital Races in Mud—Garrick, Danger, Duke of Magenta, Darnley and Trouble the Winners.

The spring meeting of the American Jockey Club commenced yesterday at Jerome Park and was remarkably well attended, considering the very unfavorable condition of the weather. This is one of the first occasions on which Jerome Park races have been run on a holiday, and consequently the management deemed it advisable to have the race run, rain or shine, in order to accommodate the thousands of people that are only able to attend a race meeting on a public holiday. This fact, however, was not very well known among the general public, and there were numerous inquiries about noon as to whether there was to be any racing, as by that time it was raining pretty hard and the dark clouds overhead did not give the faintest hopes of any material improvement in the weather. All doubts were presently removed as the flags over the Aster House and Jockey Club Rooms were hoisted to the masthead, a signal that is always made when there is to be racing.

The prospects of a good attendance looked quite promising when the long train of crowded cars drew out from the Grand Central Depot at a quarter to two P. M., and when at ten minutes past two P. M. another special left, carrying a large number of passengers. The accommodation in the way of hacks at the depot was not as good as it might have been, probably on account of the bad weather.

About one P. M. quite a number of carriages rolled up Fifth avenue on their way to the Park. Some were even open and exposed to the weather, but their occupants appeared to be quite comfortable and looked as if they rather enjoyed this exception to the general routine. Shortly after one o'clock the four-in-hand coaches began to roll into the Park and before two o'clock a half dozen had passed through the gates on their way to the race track. American ladies are beginning to take quite a liking to the open air sports and showed yesterday that, although there might be a great deal that is sweet in their composition, they were not afraid of melting, as they sat on the outside of the coaches wrapped up in their waterproofs; and judging from the merry laugh that occasionally reached the passer-by they really enjoyed the trifling discomforts that emanated from the damp condition of the weather. Perched up on top of the coach, they were spared one annoyance that rather disfigured a good many of the occupants of the open carriages and buggies, and when they alighted at the club house they were free from the mud that had been literally spattered over the majority of those who had driven out. The Coaching Club was very well represented yesterday, as Mr. Belmont, Mr. Lorillard, Mr. Rives, Colonel Kane, Mr. Bronson and Mr. Fritsch were all out with their drags. There were a number of other private carriages on the road, and Fownes, the well known guard of the Tally Ho. He was breaking in a tandem team, with a leader that evidently required a considerable amount of education, as he showed a decided partiality for turning round and staring the wheeler in the face.

SCENES ON THE TRACK.

It was quite a relief to have the gloomy forebodings about a poor attendance so quickly dispelled as they were on taking a look at the Grand Stand from the quarter stretch shortly before the start for the first race. The lower portion of the buildings down toward the judges' stand were literally packed with people and there was really quite a good attendance on the ladies' portion of the stand. Round the back of the stand and outside of the enclosure there were also a large number of people, who did not appear to mind the steady fall of rain, but had evidently come out to see the racing and take the weather as it came. On the balcony of the Club House, there was also a large attendance, and the American Jockey Club may feel quite gratified at the patronage they received on such a really disagreeable day. Deadhead Hill was far from being deserted, as several hundred persons watched the racing from that vantage position, drinking lager beer the while and speculating in a small way on the merits of the respective horses.

THE BOOKMAKING.

Probably yesterday was the first day since the abolition of pool selling at Jerome Park that bookmaking was conducted on a large scale. Hitherto there has not been enough competition among the bookmakers, and the public have consequently been obliged to accept what prices were offered and grumble to themselves at the closeness of the figures. Yesterday there must have been at least thirty different bookmakers plying the pencil and making the stand ring with the vociferous tones in which they proclaimed the odds at which they desired to transact business. The steady fall of rain forced nearly everybody under the shelter of the stand, and during the fifteen minutes previous to the start in each race there was a perfect babel of sound. The first race suited all the bookmakers pretty well, as the downfall of the favorite, that was freely backed at 6 to 4 and even one, made them come out on the right side of the ledger. The backers, however, had all their own way for the rest of the day, as the favorites carried everything before them, and some of the gentlemen that made their début as Knights of the pencil did not find the business as profitable as they had anticipated. There was quite a rush to get on Danger in the Fordham Handicap, and although at the opening 3 to 1 was offered, he started a very strong favorite, being backed with some of the bookmakers at even money. The Duke of Magenta was another public favorite, and the books were soon filled on him, as the backers commenced laying 5 to 4, and at the close backed him at 2 to 1 against the field. The metallicians, as the laying fraternity are often termed on the other side of the water, preferred to offer "3 to 1, bar the Dook," and left His Highness pretty completely alone. Darnly was one of the good things that the gentlemen's race brought out, and although 3 to 1 was laid against him at one time he was backed at even before the start. In the steeplechase Trouble was an immense favorite, as his admirers laid 2 to 1 on him very freely, and the result appeared to justify the operation.

A CROPPER IN THE STEEPLE.

About the only incident that occurred of an unpleasant nature during the day was an accident that happened to Metcalf, the rider of New York, in the steeplechase. There was some trouble in the send-off, but the horses finally started, after leaving the docile Bencher in a discussion with his jockey that proved of a protracted nature, as he never left the post. When they came to the double post and rail jump at the foot of the club house hill a horse and jockey went down, and were seen rolling in the mud. There was a rush at once to the spot, but before the spectators reached the horse, which proved to be New York, he had galloped off, and all attention was at once bestowed on Metcalf, the unfortunate jockey, who appeared to be badly injured. Several gentlemen, assisted by the police, picked him up and carried him to the club house, and he was laid down on the dining room floor. Dr. Sayre was fortunately on hand, and at once made an examination of the sufferer. It was a great relief to everybody when he announced that he did not believe that any bones were broken, although possibly there might be some internal injuries of a serious nature. Blankets were brought in and Metcalf was laid on them, while preparations were made to carry him to his quarters. While in that position the jockey recognized an acquaintance and signalled him to come close up. The latter knelt down beside the sufferer who quietly asked him in a low tone, "What won the race?" On being informed that Trouble had won he asked, "Were there any other falls?" and looked pleased when he heard that he had been the only unlucky one. He said that he did not think he had any broken bones but his back was pretty badly wrenched and he was bruised all over. His face was all right, with the exception of a few scratches on the nose. After some short delay he was taken to his quarters, where he had his clothes removed and was made as comfortable as possible.

THE RACING.

When the first train load of people reached Jerome Park, at half an hour after noon, they found it heavy from the rain of the early morning, but shortly afterward the rain began to come down heavily and the track grew worse and worse until it was a mass of mud all the way round it. As the time approached for the first race the speculators were all abroad in their calculations of the chances of the favorite horses, and the questions of "what kind of a mud horse" was this, that and the other were prevalent in all quarters. Not getting satisfactory answers to their interrogatories many of the speculators concluded that horse would be as the other, and took the odds from the bookmakers as they were offered without murmuring. The five races that were run during the afternoon all seemed of a doubtful character before the start from the deep condition of the track. The first race was a dash of a mile and a quarter, which had seven starters, and all were well backed, the favorite being beaten—P. Lorillard's Garrick winning the race. The second, a mile and a quarter, had also seven starters, and this was won by Mr. G. L. Lorillard's Danger, a three-year-old, that carried five pounds over the weight imposed upon him by the handicapper. The third race was won by the favorite, Duke of Magenta, although the others were backed up heavily and for all they were worth. There were seven three-year-olds in this race, and the best one won it. The fourth race was an event with gentlemen riders, and this was also won by the best horse, notwithstanding the mud. The sports of the day were concluded by a short steeplechase, which was won by Trouble. The following are the details of the sport:—

THE FIRST RACE

was for a purse of $400 for all ages; three quarters of a mile. There were seven entries comprising G. L. Lorillard's bay filly Idalia, by Glenelg, dam Item, 4 years old, carrying 113 lbs.; Oden Bowie's chestnut mare Mary, by Dickens, dam My Maryland, 5 years old, 117 lbs.; Dwyer Brothers' black horse Rhadamanthus, by Leamington, dam Nemesis, 6 years old, 122 lbs.; Lewis & Stearns' chestnut filly Rena, by King Lear, dam Nannie Harper, 4 years old, 113 lbs.; A. Belmont's bay filly by Glenelg, dam Grecian Bend, 3 years old, 100 lbs.; D. McDaniel's chestnut filly Fawn, by Harry Bassett, dam Spotted Fawn, 3 years old, 100 lbs., and P. Lorillard's bay colt Garrick, by Lexington, dam Inverness, 3 years old, 105 lbs. Rhadamanthus was the favorite, Garrick second choice, Idalia and Mary at even money. After half an hour was wasted in the vain endeavor to get the horses away on even terms Captain Conner, having them in decent shape, dropped his flag, with Rhadamanthus slightly on the lead, Idalia second, Garrick third, Mary fourth, the Belmont filly fifth, Fawn sixth, Rena seventh. The horses ran very fast around the bluff, Garrick, Rhadamanthus and Idalia side and side as they passed around the hill going out of sight, the Belmont filly fourth, Mary fifth, Fawn sixth, Rena seventh. When the horses appeared again at the beginning of the lower turn Garrick and Rhadamanthus were head and head, Idalia a length behind third, the Belmont filly fourth, Mary fifth, Fawn sixth, with Rena completely out of the race. Garrick, as he approached the three-quarter pole, showed his head in front of Rhadamanthus, and taking the extreme outside of the track where the ground was best, he soon came away, and it was quickly seen that the Lexington colt had the race in hand. Garrick came up the stretch under a pull and won the race by two lengths, Rhadamanthus second, three lengths in front of Idalia, the Belmont filly fourth, Mary fifth, Fawn sixth, Rena seventh. Time 1:19.

THE SECOND RACE

was the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $500 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; winners, after publication of weights, of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra; one mile and a quarter. This handicap closed with forty-two nominations, seven of which came to the post. These were:—J. E. Brewster & Co.'s black horse Virginius, by Virgil, dam Lute, 5 years old, carrying 120 lbs.; S. D. Bruce's chestnut colt General Phillips, by Glenelg, dam La Polka, 4 years old, 114 lbs.; Harvey Welch's bay colt Princeton, by Oakland, dam Wombat, 4 years old, 105 lbs.; J. G. Nelson & Co.'s bay filly Lady Salyers, by Longfellow, dam Genuera, 4 years old, 105 lbs.; James W. Bell's brown gelding Fugitive, by Leamington, dam Ulrica, 5 years old, 104 lbs; T. W. Doswell's bay colt Bushwhacker, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Annie Bush, 4 years old, 103 lbs., and G. L. Lorillard's bay colt Danger, by Alarm, dam by War Dance, 3 years old, 93 lbs. Danger had the call on the betting, Virginius next. After a little time spent in manœuvring at the head of the homestretch the horses got well together, and Conner dropped the flag for a start. Danger and General Phillips jumped off on the lead, Fugitive third, Princeton fourth, the others close up. As the horses came dashing up the homestretch in the mud Danger showed the way, and was two lengths in front at the judges' stand, General Phillips, Virginius and Fugitive head and head second, third and fourth, Princeton fifth, Lady Salyers sixth, Bushwhacker seventh. Going around the upper turn Danger still showed the way by two lengths, and he held this advantage as he passed the quarter pole, Virginius second, two lengths in advance of General Phillips, Fugitive fourth, Lady Salyers fifth, Princeton sixth, Bushwhacker seventh. Danger led around the bluff, and as the horses passed out of sight around the hill he led two lengths, Virginius second, three lengths ahead of General Phillips, Fugitive fourth, Lady Salyers fifth, Princeton sixth, Bushwhacker bringing up the rear. When the horses came in sight on the lower turn Danger had the daylight increased between herself and Virginius, Fugitive third, Lady Salyers fourth, General Phillips fifth, Bushwhacker sixth. Princeton seventh. Barrett, being satisfied that Danger had plenty of run in him to carry him home a winner, then took the colt in hand and brought him home on a strong gallop, a winner by five lengths, Virginius second, eight lengths in front of Bushwhacker, Fugitive fourth, Lady Salyers fifth, Princeton sixth, General Phillips last, driving all the others before him. Time, 2:15¾. The value of the stakes to the winner was $1,455. The following are the previous

WINNERS OF THE FORDHAM HANDICAP.

Year. Winner.	Weight.	Starters.	Time.
1868—Stonewall Jackson (5).	110	7	2:16¼
1869—Sanford (4)	103	11	2:14¼
1870—Cottrill (4)	109	9	2:12½
1871—Chillicothe (4)	105	13	2:13⅜
1872—Ortolan (5)	116	12	2:14
1873—Mate (4)	104	9	2:16
1874—Survivor (4)	112	9	2:17
1875—Wildidle (5)	104	12	2:12
1876—Lizzie R. (4)	106	9	2:13½
1877—Chiquita (6)	109	10	2:11¼
1878—Danger (3)	98	7	2:15¾

THE THIRD RACE

was the Withers Stakes, for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stake; one mile. Closed with forty-nine nominations, seven of which started. These were P. Lorillard's bay colt Zodiac, by Australian, dam Mazourka; P. Lorillard's bay filly Judith, by Glenelg, dam Madame Dudley; W. Astor's chestnut filly Pride of the Village, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter; T. Puryear & Co.'s chestnut colt Danicheff, by Glenelg, dam [illegible]; G. L. Lorillard's bay colt Duke of Magenta, by Lexington, dam Magenta; Dwyer Brothers' bay colt Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, and Charles Reed's bay colt Warminster, dam Inverary. Duke of Magenta was the favorite, Bramble the second choice, Pride of the Village third. Duke of Magenta got away with a head the best of it, Bramble second, Pride of the Village third, Judith fourth, Eugene E. Robinson fifth, Zodiac sixth, Danicheff seventh. Bramble showed his head in front around the upper turn, but when the horses passed the quarter pole the Duke had the best of it by a head, Bramble second, Pride of the Village third, Judith fourth, Danicheff fifth, Eugene E. Robinson sixth, Zodiac seventh. As the horses passed around the bluff the struggle was very sharp, and Bramble had a neck the best of it as he passed around the bluff and was going out of sight; Duke second, six lengths ahead of Pride of the Village, Judith fourth, Danicheff fifth, Eugene E. Robinson sixth, Zodiac seventh. When the horses appeared in sight on the lower turn Duke of Magenta had his head in front of Bramble, the others apparently out of the race. As they passed the three-quarter pole the Duke, after an exciting struggle, still had his head in advance of Bramble, who now got a touch of the whip; Danicheff third, Pride of the Village fourth, Judith fifth, Zodiac sixth, Eugene E. Robinson seventh. Getting into the homestretch Duke of Magenta began to show his great superiority over the others. He drew away from Bramble, and came home under a strong pull a winner by four lengths, Bramble second, six lengths ahead of Danicheff, Pride of the Village fourth, Judith fifth, Zodiac sixth, Eugene E. Robinson seventh. Time, 1:48. The value of the stakes was $3,800. The following are the previous

WINNERS OF THE WITHERS STAKES:—

Year. Winners.	Subs.	Starters.	Time.
1874—Dublin	30	14	1:50
1875—Aristides	56	13	1:45¾
1876—Fiddlestick	46	10	1:46½
1877—Bombast	59	16	1:46
1878—Duke of Magenta	49	7	1:48

THE FOURTH RACE

was a private sweepstakes of $25, play or pay; one-half to the winner and the other to a dinner fund. One mile and a quarter. Owners up at 150 lbs. or over. There were eleven entries, four of which came to the post. These were Mr. Robert Centre's bay gelding Malcolm, by Lexington, dam Cairn Gorme, 5 years old; Mr. A. Belmont Purdy's bay mare Fiorrie, by Pat Malloy, dam Kate Florence, 5 years old; Mr. F. Gray Griswold's brown gelding Darnley, by Asteroid, dam Jennie H., 4 years old, and Mr. W. De Renne's chestnut gelding Milo, by Narragansett, dam Maidstone, 5 years old. Mr. Griswold was the favorite at 2 to 1, the others having 3 to 1 against them. Milo, with Mr. De Renne, burst off with the lead, and running at a rapid rate came up the quarter stretch and passed the judges' stand nearly one hundred yards in front of Mr. Centre with Malcolm; Darnley, with Mr. Griswold, third; Florrie, with Mr. Purdy, far behind. Milo kept the gap open around the upper turn, and at the quarter pole was twenty lengths ahead of Malcolm, the latter two lengths in front of Darnley, who was a dozen lengths in advance of Florrie. Going around the bluff it was evident to the spectators that Milo was quitting and the others closing. The former led eight lengths as he went out of sight around the hill, Darnley second, a length in front of Malcolm, who was twenty lengths in advance of Fiorrie. On the lower turn Darnley went to the front, Malcolm taking second place, and just as they did so Mr. De Renne was seen to almost fall from his horse, and it was evident that some accident had occurred to him. As soon as he got into the homestretch he stopped his horse. Mr. Centre and Mr. Griswold raced close together for some time, when Mr. Griswold came away and won the race in grand style by three lengths, Mr. Centre second, four lengths in front of Mr. Purdy, who came gallantly up the homestretch, but he had made a great mistake in losing so much ground at the beginning of the race. When Mr. De Renne came to the judges' stand it was discovered that his saddle was turned on the horse's back, and he attributed his defeat in a measure to the accident, but it was the opinion of the gentlemen who beat him and others that he went away too fast at the beginning and took too much out of his horse on the first half mile. The time of the mile and a quarter was 2:33.

THE FIFTH RACE

was a handicap steeplechase for a purse of $500, of which $100 to the second horse; entrance free; any number of horses allowed to be entered by the same owner; three horses the property of different owners to start or no race. Over the fractional course, starting at the point for starting races of three-quarters of a mile and running south; thence over the remainder of the regular course. There were five starters, comprising C. Reed's chestnut gelding Trouble, by Uverston, dam Kate McDonald, aged, carrying 163 lbs.; L. Wood's chestnut gelding Dandy, by Oysterman, Jr., dam Bet Arlington, 4 years old, 145 lbs.; McGuire Brothers' chestnut horse New York, by Planet, dam Hester, 6 years old, 144 lbs.; F. R. Rives, Jr.'s, chestnut gelding Preston, by Planet, dam Miss Morgan, 5 years old, 140 lbs., and John Thompson's bay gelding Reformer, by Luther, dam Annie Laurie, aged, 132 lbs. Trouble was the favorite at 2 to 1 over the field. The horses were started at the head of the fractional track, and they ran at the double jumps—the in-and-outer—at the foot of the bluff. Trouble was first over the hedges, Dandy second, New York third and fell, while Preston fourth, bolted over the side and ran away and never afterward was in the race, Reformer fifth. Metcalf, the jockey of New York, was quickly picked up and carried away, he being considerably shaken, but having no bones broken. The accident at the first hurdles having put two horses out of the race, Trouble, Dandy and Reformer had to settle the matter between themselves. Trouble showed the way over a rail fence in the south field, then a hedge and ditch, next a ditch and hedge and coming round by the furlong pole went first over a rail fence, with Dandy close up, Reformer third. The horses then came up and took the water in front of the grand stand, Dandy and Trouble jumping together, about eight lengths in front of Reformer. Running down the little road between the two tracks Trouble and Dandy jumped a hurdle, then they crossed over the track into the north road, where they jumped a ditch, and then ascended the hill of the picnic ground. Trouble had been showing the way all this time, and after he and Dandy had jumped the stone wall at the top of the hill Dandy took the lead, and coming away quickly into the north field led four lengths over the stone wall in the centre of it, twenty lengths in front of Reformer. Dandy continued to lead over the double hurdles at the foot of the hill, which had been knocked down by New York when he fell, and Dandy continued to show the way over all the impediments in the south field, except the last one, when Trouble went up and took the lead and kept it to the end, winning an easy race by five lengths, Dandy second, a furlong ahead of Reformer. Time, 3:51½.

The following are the

SUMMARIES.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—SPRING MEETING—FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, May 30.—FIRST RACE—Purse $400, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile.

Starters.

P. Lorillard's b. c. Garrick, by Lexington, dam Inverness, 3 years old, 105 lbs..........(Barrett) 1
Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, by Leamington, dam Nemesis, 6 years old, 122 lbs. (Evans) 2
G. L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, by Glenelg, dam Item, 4 years old, 113 lbs..............(Hargo) 3
A. Belmont's b. f. by Glenelg, dam Grecian Bend, 3 years old, 100 lbs..................(Matthews) 4
Oden Bowie's ch. m. Mary, by Dickens, dam My Maryland, 5 years old, 117 lbs ....(Holloway) 5
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Fawn, by Harry Basset, dam Spotted Fawn, 3 years old, 100 lbs......(Harvey) 6
Lewis & Stearns' ch. f. Rena, by King Lear, dam Nannie Harper, 4 years old, 113 lbs..(Hennessey) 7

Time, 1:19.

THE SECOND RACE.

SAME DAY.—The Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by 20th of May, with $500 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; winners after the publication of the weights, of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter. Closed with 42 nominations.

Starters.

G. L. Lorillard's b. c. Danger, by Alarm, dam by War Dance, 3 years old, 98 lbs..........(Barrett) 1
J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. h. Virginius, by Virgil, dam Lute, 5 years old, 120 lbs.........(Donahue) 2
T. W. Doswell's b. g. Bushwhacker, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Annie Bush, 4 years old, 103 lbs...... (Walker) 3
James W. Bell's br. g. Fugitive, by Leamington, dam Ulrica, 5 years old, 104 lbs.........(Fisher) 4
J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Lady Salyers, by Longfellow, dam Genuera, 4 years old, 105 lbs....... (Halloway) 5
Harvey Welch's b. c. Princeton, by Oakland, dam Wombat, 4 years old, 105 lbs.........(Loughlin) 6
S. D. Bruce's ch. c. General Phillips, by Glenelg, dam La Polka, 4 years old, 114 lbs.......(Sayers) 7

Time, 2:15¾.

THE THIRD RACE.

SAME DAY.—The Withers Stakes, for three-year-olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. One mile.

Starters.

G. L. Lorillard's b. c. Duke of Magenta, by Lexington, dam Magenta.............(Hughes) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf...........(Evans) 2
T. Puryear's ch. c. Danicheff, by Glenelg, dam Salina..........(Donahue) 3
W. Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter...........(Sayres) 4
P. Lorillard's b. f. Judith, by Glenelg, dam Mme. Dudley..........(Barrett) 5
P. Lorillard's b. c. Zodiac, by Australian, dam Mazourka...........(Cotton) 6
Charles Reed's b. c. Eugene N. Robinson, by Warminster, dam Inverary........(Scott) 7

Time, 1:48.

THE FOURTH RACE.

SAME DAY—Private sweepstakes of $25, play or pay; one-half to the winner and the other to a dinner fund. One mile and a quarter. Owners up at 150 pounds or over.

Starters.

F. Gray Griswold's br. g. Darnley, by Asteroid, dam Jennie H., 4 years old, 150 lbs....(Griswold) 1
R. Center's b. g. Malcolm, by Lexington, dam Cairn Gorme, 5 years old, 150 lbs........(Center) 2
A. Belmont Purdy's b. m. Fiorrie, by Pat Malloy, dam Kate Florence, 5 years old, 150 lbs..(Purdy) 3
W. De Rene's ch. g. Milo, by Harragansett, dam Maidstone, 5 years old, 159 lbs........(De Rene) 4

Time, 2:33.

THE FIFTH RACE.

SAME DAY—Handicap Steeplechase, for a purse of $500, of which $100 to the second horse; entrance free; any number of horses may be entered by the same owner; three horses the property of different owners to start or no race. Over the fractional course, starting at the point of starting races of three-quarters of a mile and running south, thence over the remainder of the regular steeplechase course.

Starters.

C. Reed's ch. g. Trouble, by Ulverston, dam Kate McDonald, aged, 163 lbs...........(Many) 1
L. Wood's ch. c. Dandy, by Oysterman, Jr., dam Bet Arlington, 4 years old, 145 lbs.....(Midgley) 2
John Thompson's b. g. Reformer, by Luther, dam Annie Laurie, aged, 132 lbs...........(Little) 3
McGuire Brothers' ch. h. New York, by Planet, dam Hester, 6 years old, 144 lbs...........(Metcalf) 0
F. R. Rives, Jr.'s, ch. g. Preston, by Planet, dam Miss Morgan, 5 years old, 140 lbs.......(Gray) 0

Time, 3:51½.

The second day of the meeting of the American Jockey Club will be to-morrow (Saturday), when four races will be run, comprising the Juvenile Stakes, which has thirty-two nominations; the Mary Stakes, which has thirty-nine nominations; a purse race of a mile and three-quarters, and another purse race of a mile and an eighth.

TROTTING AT PRINCETON, N. J.

The second and closing day of the spring trotting meeting of the Princeton Driving Park, Princeton, N. J., was very well attended. The card called for two events—for 2:50 and free-for-all classes. The rain came down heavily after the second heat, making the track a river of mud. There were eight starters in the former race, Smoke winning the first heat and Village Girl taking the next three heats and race easily. Palmer Boy carried off third money.

The free-for-all classes was next in order. This brought to the score three starters out of seven entries—viz.:—Teaser, Nellie Irwin and Spotted Colt. Only two heats were contested, in which Nellie Irwin won them both. The reason was that the drivers of the three horses did not want to trot any more on the track, being afraid of injuring their horses, and concluded to give the race to Nellie Irwin, and the judges were satisfied. Teaser got second money and Spotted Colt third. The following are the

SUMMARIES:—

PRINCETON DRIVING PARK, PRINCETON, N. J.—FIRST SPRING TROTTING MEETING—SECOND AND CLOSING DAY, THURSDAY, May 30, 1878.—Purse $150 for horses that have never beaten 2:50, $75 to first, $50 to second and $25 to the third horse; mile heats, the best three in five, in harness.

Starters.

W. R. Irwin's blk. m. Village Girl	5	1	1	1
J. Pawling's blk. g. Smoke	1	2	5	5
C. H. Palmer's r. g. Palmer Boy	2	4	2	3
E. Smally's b. m. Kate Thompson	3	5	3	2
G. Smith's b. g. Little Dan	6	6	6	4
M. Morris' g. s. John W	4	3	4	dr
Rule & Pumyear's b. s. Norton Patchen	8	8	7	dr
P. Cleveland's b. m. Why Not	7	7	dr	

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42	1:22½	2:46
Second heat	41	1:21	2:44
Third heat	44	1:24	2:56
Fourth heat	46½	1:27	2:59

SAME DAY.—Purse $250, free for all; $125 to first, $75 to second and $50 to the third horse; mile heats, the best three in five, in harness.

Starters.

A. J. Russell's b. m. Nellie Irwin	1	1
G. Hudson's blk. g. Teaser	2	2
J. W. Bishop's sp. g. Spotted Colt	3	3

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:15	2:35
Second heat	39¾	1:18	2:40

POINT BREEZE RACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 30, 1878.

The races at Point Breeze Park to-day were unfinished, on account of the rain. The following are the summaries as far as trotted:—

First race, 2:33 class, purse of $400, divided.

Lady Crossin	1	1
Modoc	2	4
Rose Medium	5	2
Romulus	3	3
Billy Barefoot	4	5
Colonel	6	dis

Time, 2:32½—2:38¾.

Second race, 2:26 class, purse of $500, divided.

Black Frank	1
Sadie Bell	2
Morris	3
Bateman	4

Time, 2:29¾.

RACING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 30, 1878.

This was the first day of the spring running meeting at Chester Park. The attendance was very good. The weather was cloudy and rather cool. The first race—one mile dash—was won by Warfield, Lambert second, Tolona third. Time, 1:46. All the entries started.

Belle of Nelson won the second race—a mile and a half dash—Signal second, Maggie Shields third. Judge Hancock and Bessie Lee were not placed. Time, 2:44½.

The third race, mile heats, was won by Tolona in two straight heats, Elemi second. Vagabond was second in the first heat. He was withdrawn on account of lameness. Time, 1:47½—1:46½.

Pools on to-morrow's races here sold to-night as follows:—

First Race—Ambuscade, 50; Kilburn, 30; Beechwood, 26; Ben Hadley, 30; Bonnie Itasca, 26; Grigsby, 20; Dr. Livingston, 20; Julia Jackson, 24; Ada Lambert, 24; Springlet, 16; Jack Harkaway, 14; Amelia Clifford, 12.

Second Race—Ohio Derby, 1½ miles—John R. Swinny, 200; Vissman's bay colt, 62; Harper, 44; Earl of Beaconsfield, 44; Pat Malloy colt, 22; Speculation, 20; Judge Wickliffe, 18; Enquiress, 18.

Third Race—Mile heats—Charles Gorham, 200; Emma C, 60; Wahtawah, 30; Lager Beer, 12; War Jig, 12; Mollie, 8.

PITTSBURG RACES POSTPONED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 30, 1878.

The Friendship Park races were postponed until to-morrow on account of the heavy rain fall this morning.

YACHTING.

OPENING CRUISE OF THE ATLANTIC CLUB—A FINE FLEET AND SPLENDID SAILING.

Out into the gloom and murk of a May morning that might have passed for a dreary November dawn sailed yesterday the multitudinous pleasure craft of the Atlantic Yacht Club, of Brooklyn, on their first cruise of the season. The wind piped harshly from the east as they lay at their anchorage at the foot of Court street, and all the sea and land had put on a sable livery. Staten Island lay folded in the dark curtain of the mist and the city whence a holiday pulse was throbbing briskly seemed no better than "some ultimate, dim Thule," which a poet would like to weave into the texture of his weird caprices. Once or twice the ineffectual sunshine essayed to send a golden shaft through the lowering clouds, but, failing, went back into thraldom.

THE FLEET.

The flag of the Atlantic Yacht Club covered a fleet of more than twenty vessels of all sizes when the signal was given to start them on their journey. These were the Atalanta, Triton, Peerless and Meta, of the schooners, and the Oberon, Sadie, Imperia, Hope, Genia, Dolphin, Intrepid, Kaiser Wilhelm, Sheila, Myra, Alma, Nomad, Mab, Lizzie L., Nimbus, Corinne and Pilot, of the sloops. The most notable absentees were the schooner Agnes and the sloop Undine. But the fine fleet was not permitted to start without some outside companionship. The Tidal Wave, of the New York Yacht Club, went over the course with the Atlantic yachts, the Estelle dropped in among them in the evening and the Schemer and Julia of the Seawankaka, the Kate of the Brooklyn and the Pirate of the Jersey City yacht clubs also gave them their company.

THE START.

Commodore Thayer gave the preparatory signal from the Triton at half-past ten A. M., and five minutes later the starting gun was fired. Immediately the repose of the graceful vessels blossomed into energetic alacrity. The clink of anchor chains (these had been previously hove short) was heard on all hands, head sails were run up, and the handsome craft bending over to the stiff easter with slightly started sheets were off like arrows. This time there were no laggards. The Atalanta waited a little out of the bay for the others, but when once fairly at their work the Peerless was leading, followed hard by the Meta, Orion and Triton, the Atalanta hanging on the lee quarter of the latter. The others were grouped closely behind the Corinne, Pilot, Hope and Sheila being in the most prominent places. The Peerless was prompt in getting out her main staysail, but did not hold to it long, for the wind hit her hard, buried her rails deep and compelled her to luff very emphatically. Then the Meta, Orion and Triton felt the extra strain of the wind in their turn, and the Orion took in her balloon jib and the Triton her jib topsail.

DOWN THE BAY.

Fort Hamilton was hardly passed when the Atalanta was in the leading place, that excellent schooner having shown fine sailing power and having gone in turn under the lee of the Triton, Meta and Peerless. Outside the wind came out of the southeast in splendid yachting cadences, enabling the fleet vessels to lay their course for the Southwest Spit with a started sheet. This also helped the large Tidal Wave, which accompanied the fleet, to gradually gain on and pass all the yachts except the Atalanta. The race across the Lower Bay was superb, every yacht having as much wind as she could stand and having her lee rails well buried. The general result was that the Atalanta rounded first, followed by the Tidal Wave; that the Triton picked up the Peerless and Meta, and that the three went round the buoy inside of a minute; that the Orion was first of the sloops, and that all the others that took the hazard of the sturdy breeze which was blowing were well together.

AWAY FOR GRAVESEND BAY.

The next course was for Gravesend Bay, and now the yachts trimmed their sheets flat, and being close hauled careened still more than before. On this point of sailing the Triton did splendidly, taking a good lead of both the Meta and Peerless. By and by, when sheets were started a little, the Tidal Wave sped along superbly, and ultimately Gravesend Bay was reached in the following order:—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Atalanta	12	34	00	Dolphin	1	05	30
Tidal Wave	12	35	00	Imperia	1	10	30
Triton	12	42	30	Kaiser Wilhelm	1	11	30
Meta	12	43	40	Hope	1	12	30
Peerless	12	44	40	Intrepid	1	17	30
Orion	12	52	30	Sheila	1	20	00
Sadie	12	58	00	Genia	1	22	00

HOME AGAIN.

A few of the late comers were not timed. The fleet now cast anchor, and the social obligations of dinner were discharged. Then anchors were weighed once more, and through a driving rain and a leaden sea the fleet beat up in short tacks to its original anchorage.

MINIATURE YACHT RACING ON THE CONSERVATORY LAKE IN CENTRAL PARK.

A group of about fifty persons gathered around the margin of the Conservatory Lake, in Central Park, yesterday morning, to witness a race between miniature yachts, which took place under the auspices of the New York Miniature Yacht Club. The boats, seven in number, lay at the south end of the lake, and their anxious owners, stooping over the water's edge, adapted their sails and steering gear to the requirements of the wind. The weather was unfavorable. The wind blew from the east with a force which rendered it rather risky for the little craft to carry full sail, and one or two of them came to grief in the course of the race by damaging their steering apparatus. A sea running full four inches high also proved troublesome to the smallest of the contending boats. The course selected was the length of the lake from north to south, to be sailed over six times, making a total length of a mile and a half. Before the conclusion of the race the shower dispersed most of the spectators, and only the young navigators and the judges remained to witness the finish. Mr. C. E. Tallman acted as referee, and Messrs. W. A. Jones and W. F. Vail as judges.

THE RACE.

At ten A. M. sharp the signal to start was given, and the boats glided from the shore in very nice style. There were five schooners—the Rambler, Madeleine, Wanderer, Resolute and Gleam—and two sloops—the Flyaway and Gracie. All made very good time in the first stretch across the lake, and the young sailors had to run their best around the margin to be in time at the other end to start them on their way back. Many were the vicissitudes of the race. At one time the Gleam led, but an accident to her steering gear compelled her to drop out; the Gracie and Resolute were also unfortunate, coming into collision in the middle of the course. The successful yacht was the Madeleine, and, on the conclusion of the race, the prize, a silver cup, graven with maritime emblems, was awarded to her owner, Commodore Jesse Bell, a youth about seventeen years old. The Flyaway, by coming in second, earned for her owner, Master D. R. Chapman, fourteen years old, a handsome pennant, presented by Vice Commodore Cogswell. The cup is given on condition that it will be sailed for twice a year, and won four times, before becoming the property of the winner. The corrected time of the race is as follows, six seconds being allowed to each cubic inch of capacity:—

	Cubic Inches.	Corrected Time. M.	S.
Madeleine	224	51	40
Flyaway	85	54	29
Rambler	191	54	41
Wanderer	239	58	11
Resolute	263	59	31

YACHTING NOTES.

Yacht Dreadnaught, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Charles J. Osborne, from the eastward, passed Whitestone, L. I., yesterday, coming southward.

Yacht Intrepid, of New York, arrived at Boston, May 30, from Newport, R. I.

ARRIVAL OF A YACHT.

The yacht Oneath, of Cowes, England, Captain Hayden, arrived in this port yesterday from Queenstown, having made the passage across in twenty days. She reports having experienced moderate weather on the voyage.

BASEBALL.

The international championship game at Buffalo yesterday, between the Buffalos and Tecumsehs, was witnessed by about six thousand spectators. Phil. Powers, of this city, who is catching for the Tecumsehs, had a finger of his right hand badly bruised. The Buffalos won the game by a score of 2 to 1.

At Lowell the game between the Stars, of Syracuse, and Lowells was called in the fourth inning on account of rain. The score stood 1 to 1.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The second annual games of the Adelph Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, were held yesterday at the Capitoline Grounds. The 100 yards race was won by A. S. Hooper, G. Hillyer coming in second and E. Flynt third. The hammer was thrown furthest by E. Flynt, the distance being 67 feet and 7 inches. Prizes were won by E. Hillyer for the best standing long jump, the distance being 8 feet 8 inches; in the "hitch and kick," H. Stokum was victor, kicking to the height of 7 feet 1 inch. In vaulting with a pole, A. Hooper won, the distance made being 7 feet 6 inches. Stokum outdistanced his opponents in the 440 yards run. "The shot was put" 28 feet 8 inches by Stokum, beating Hillyer and Flynt. Hooper jumped, standing, 4 feet 8 inches, winning the medal, and also carried off a prize in the 220 yards special race. He was also successful in the running high jump, the height of the jump being 4 feet 10 inches. Stokum carried off the laurels in the half-mile run and William Laird was the winner in the professional running high jump handicap. The height attained was 9 feet 4 inches. Hillyer won the running long jump, he clearing 15 feet 9 inches. The mile walk was won by John L. Ramsay in 8m. and 2s.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The ninth annual spring games of the New York Athletic Club were postponed from yesterday until to-morrow at two P. M.

The spring opening of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club was also postponed until to-morrow.

The heavy weight championship match between Duncan C. Ross, of Toronto, Canada, and Thomas Lynch, of New York, was postponed till Tuesday, June 4.

The games of the Staten Island Athletic Club were postponed until to-day.

The games of the Short Hills Athletic Club at Millburn, N. J., were postponed till early next month.

The cricket match at Hoboken between the Philadelphia team and the St. George's commenced at eleven o'clock but had to be suspended after two of the St. George's wickets had fallen.

The Manhattan team visited Paterson, N. J., and commenced a game against the Paterson United Eleven, but were finally compelled to abandon it on account of the rain.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The members of the Fountain Gun Club shot yesterday at the Brooklyn Driving Park for a special badge, voted by the club, to be known as the "Decoration Badge." Nearly all the shooters were encased in waterproof clothing, and all the spectators kept within the limits of the club tent. Nineteen competitors entered, but the badge fell to the lot of Mr. James, who was the only one who succeeded in grassing his seven birds straight.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

HOW THE JERSEYMEN DEMOLISHED THE GLASS BALLS AT FREEHOLD—SUMMARY OF THE SCORE—INTERRUPTION OF THE SPORT BY THE RAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

FREEHOLD, May 30, 1878.

Nearly a thousand people were present to-day at the glass ball shooting tournament held on the Monmouth County Fair Grounds. A large number of ladies witnessed the shooting from the grand stand. Teams from the different townships contested for the first prize, a championship badge and the honor of presenting to the Battle Monument fund the money received at the gate, the badge to be given to the man having the highest score in the winning team. Each of the contesting teams consisted of five men, shooting one and one-quarter ounce shot, Bogardus rules governing.

SUMMARY OF THE SCORE.

The following is a summary of the score at eighteen yards:—

Atlantic township scored a total of 62 out of 100 shots, each member shooting 20 shots. T. E. Hyer and C. Jacobus tied on 14 broken balls out of 20 shots.

Eatontown scored a total of 46.

Long Branch scored a total of 45. D. Slocum and J. Vandycke, two crack shots, tied on the small score of 13. Walter Green, a member of this team, who is an excellent shot at birds, missed every ball. Howel scored a total of 52. J. Megill, the highest shot, broke 16 balls.

Raritans—Total score, 67. S. Lambertson, J. Evans and W. Walls, the highest shots, tied on 14 broken balls.

Marlboros—Total score, 53. W. J. Conover, highest shot, 14.

Shrewsbury—Total score, 60. T. R. Smith, highest shot, 15.

Matawan, the highest team, scored a total of 76. James Vanbrockle broke 18 out of 20 balls.

Monalapan scored 50.

Millstone scored 40.

Walls scored 59. Hartheight, the captain of this team, made the small score of 12, while C. Gaskin, a boy of fifteen years, broke 14 balls, and G. Haight, a lad of about twelve years, broke 13. This youthful gunner received the admiration and applause of all the sportsmen present for the manner in which he demolished the crystal globes.

Freehold's team scored 63. The team from Upper Freehold were unable to complete their score on account of the heavy rain, which also prevented the free for all match for a prize, an elegant silver cup.

TIES TO BE SHOT OFF.

All ties and uncompleted matches will be shot off on Saturday next, entrance free for those competing.

Company E, of the Seventh regiment, after decorating the soldiers' graves, marched around the grounds, after which the band discoursed music from the grand stand.

ANTI-GAMBLING LEGISLATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., May 30, 1878.

The Senate to-day passed an act forbidding the buying or selling of pools and other gambling. It provides that any one occupying rooms for such purposes, or who may become the custodian of moneys for betting purposes, or who shall bet upon any event, of whatever nature, shall upon conviction be sentenced to a fine of $500 or to imprisonment for one year in the State Workhouse, or both.

SINGING AGAINST TIME.

Just what Mrs. Maude Giles means to accomplish by her proofs of vocal endurance, one of which was listened to last evening at the hall of the Cooper Union, it would be hard to say. What she proved was that she could sing forty songs of various kinds in the space of three hours, only stopping long enough to take a drink of water between each half dozen. The length of time consumed in singing each song varied from four to seven minutes. The programme was as varied as it was long, and embraced selections from Schubert, Mendelsshn, Schumann, Frederic Clay, Gonoud, Harrison Millard, Tom Moore, Offenbach, Handel, Gottschalk, Mozart and many other classic and popular composers. Mrs. Giles showed no partiality, but did her best by each. She opened her concert with Millard's "Watching," and ended with the grand scena and aria from "Der Freischuetz." Ballad music is the best suited to her pure soprano voice, which is very sweet and sympathetic in quality. That she has wonderful powers of endurance there can be no doubt. Of course the concert consisted of nothing but Mrs. Giles' songs and their accompaniment, and while it may be questioned whether a one woman concert will ever become popular. It may be contended that one good singer is better than a dozen poor ones. The fresh quality in this singer voice noticed at the beginning of the concert lost nothing as the hands of the great clock over the stage turned on and her claim was successfully proved. Her method of singing is excellent and her manner cool and collected. That she pleased her audience was evident from the strong disposition it showed to demand encores, which, under the circumstances, would have been very much like carrying coals to Newcastle. Besides displaying her endurance, Mrs. Giles displayed her accomplishments, singing in German, French, Italian, Latin and English. The concert began at a quarter past eight and ended at twenty-three minutes past eleven, and the singer said when she was done that she could have sung another three hours without tiring. After singing two hours and a quarter, and standing all that time, she sat down several times for about one minute each.

GENERAL ANTONIO MACCEO.

ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY OF THE RECENT COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CUBAN FORCES.

General Antonio Macceo, the recent commander-in-chief of the Cubans, arrived in this city yesterday morning by the steamer Atlas, which left Jamaica on the 23d inst. He was accompanied by two friends (members of his staff), Brigadiers Arcadio Leite Vidal and Juan Rios Rivers. In conversation last evening the General said he could not tell how long his important business here would detain him. Ammunition and men had been promised him and his patriots during the war in Cuba, but they had received absolutely nothing. In speaking of his forces he said they did not number more than one thousand men against forty thousand belonging to the enemy. There was no truth in the report of his surrender. He had made no terms with the Spanish government. He was commissioned to visit New York by the provisional government, and by General Campos' courtesy he was allowed to pass the lines. The General said the war would have to go on. There was no Congress nor standing government. Affairs were under the direction of Manuel Calvar, the head of the provisional government. Brigadier Felix Figueredo, and Lieutenant Colonels José Lecreh and Miguel Santa Cruz Peches were in Jamaica on an important mission from Manuel Calvar. General Macceo was of the opinion that the conciliatory policy of Generals Jovellar and Martinez Campos had done more injury to the Cuban cause than all the Spanish forces.

MR. POTTER'S INVESTIGATION.

George H. Pendleton Denounces It as Unnecessary and Dangerous.

THE PARTY POSITION WEAKENED.

Mr. Tilden in the Light of a Fomenter and Disturber.

RHODE ISLAND PROTESTS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, writing from Cincinnati, reports an important conversation on political subjects with George H. Pendleton, United States Senator elect from Ohio. In reply to the question whether he had "any opinion to express upon the action of the Potter Committee at Washington," Mr. Pendleton answered:—

"It is evil counsel and unnecessary procedure. It is dangerous, too. The declaration is made that they only desire to expose the fraud, not to punish the President. But the one thing precipitates the other. To get up as much commotion as possible and stop there is hardly in the limitations of agitation. If the President is exposed in fraud his impeachment and removal follows. Therefore, the first step is half the journey, and I cannot appreciate the good sense or party sense which committed Congress to that action."

"Do you suspect Hayes of any villany in getting the Presidency?"

"No, I do not. He has lived under our eyes in Cincinnati many years. While he has had great good luck it has been the result of fair dealings. Those persons who have made his acquaintance with a propensity to like him liked him exceedingly. He was reputed among our young lawyers as not great, but responsible, and in two or three large cases here he rose above public expectation. In the Presidency his firmness of character and unassuming consistency have gained respect. I did not think he could stand firm in the midst of republican mutiny and democratic attack as he has done."

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS INJURED.

"Were not the democratic prospects for the Presidency very good, or better, before the institution of this sitting committee?"

"Yes. We stood in a superb position. Having yielded a Presidency which three-quarters of the American people believed to belong to us we were high in confidence as a patriotic party. Many thousands of republicans had made up their minds to vote us in in 1880, in order to be rid of the vices of a long tenure of power by one party. The concession we made in seating Hayes was a sacrifice that fully re-established our nationality as a party. It required no great vaunting on our part to keep that sacrifice conspicuous. The Potter Committee is a repudiation of those modest but powerful claims."

GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION.

"And is not this whole thing a feather in General Grant's cap?"

"I think so. I very much fear that if Grant is called to the Presidency again Frank Blair's prediction might prove true, that Grant would never leave the White House until taken out feet foremost. Such confidence would show a condition of the public mind never yet attained by our people. To give a man two terms and then recall him after only one term of interval would be unexampled in American confidence. He could have been nominated in 1876 if he had wanted it. That is, had he declared his desire six months in advance. Nor am I sure that he could not have been elected. Hayes had no greater sources of strength than Grant. The Potter investigation might have been set on foot by Grant, so clearly does it bear toward his interests, making his courage a point of relief when revolution is talked about. I am not sure," added Mr. Pendleton, "that reopening the Presidential inquiry will not smirch both ways, and you say with some reason that the exact facts of that election can only be inferred. They have already been probed while the events were fresh; evidence at this late day will have the staleness of an afterthought."

TILDEN INJURING HIS PARTY.

"Do you regard Mr. Tilden as having improved his chance of renomination in 1880 by reopening this wrangle?"

"No. I think his prospects were better before he commenced it. He was the injured party before, strong in his wrongs. Now he appears in the light of a fomenter and disturber."

"Whom do you think the best situated at present of democratic aspirants for the Presidency?"

"Senator Thurman is as favorably regarded as any. This Potter committee seems to me to involve in its success or failure both Hendricks and Tilden. There is Bayard; isn't he still in the lists? If he could hold the East together he might get the additional strength somewhere South or West."

"The Socialistic question seems to be troubling the hour?"

"Yes, some of our people are alarmed about it, but I think public opinion, since the riots of last summer, is prepared to meet any outbreak. That is another reason why the public composure ought not to be disturbed by Congress. It is also another aid to the Grant tendency."

CABINET MEMBERS IN CONGRESS.

"Are you still an advocate of members of the Cabinet having privileges of speech and debate in Congress?"

"Yes, I am more than ever convinced of its needfulness. Although a democrat I favor the independence and dignity of the executive branch. Three-fourths of our legislation in Congress is giving orders to the Executive to do or not to do something. The executive government ought to have its own parliamentary province, and, instead of Cabinet Ministers being the lobbyists they must be now, why not let them rise and ask manfully for what is necessary? The Secretary of the Treasury already has oral rights by law, and can be summoned to explain anything. I observed the other day that the Secretary of the Interior asked for a few thousand dollars to protect timber, and they debated it three days, groping around the subject in partial ignorance, whereas a few words from General Schurz would have disposed of it."

"You think we suffer fully as much from Congressional as from Executive evils?"

"I was much impressed," said Mr. Pendleton, "with what Charles Reemelin, a philosophic citizen of Cincinnati, said recently in a speech. Mr. Jefferson, he said, had directed the assault of the Declaration of Independence at the King of England instead of the tyrannical Parliament which laid taxes upon us. Consequently the American people grew up with the idea that tyranny was to be expected from the executive instead of the legislative department, whereas the aggressive body has almost invariably been Congress, which passes too many laws, intrudes too much and too often, and has almost reduced the Executive to dependence. Our people would respect this government more if it appeared in person to them, laid bare its rights and intentions, and dissipated sensation with a few calm words interjected into erroneous debate. A Cabinet Minister has no way of saying anything now but in a dry document or a newspaper interview. He is compelled to turn the executive power into a mere lobby agency, itself contemptible and corrupting."

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1878.

The democratic members of the Tennessee Congressional delegation have not yet prepared their contemplated response to the recent letter of Postmaster General Key. There have been discussions upon the subject, and although it does not seem that there was at first perfect unanimity regarding it, it is now probable that a letter will be prepared repudiating the expressions of Mr. Key. A member of the delegation remarked to-night that as an individual expression Mr. Key's letter was deserving of no consequence, but the impression exists that the document represented the views of the entire administration, and a reply, if made, will be made on these grounds.

RHODE ISLAND DEPRECATES AGITATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30, 1878.

The Rhode Island Senate to-day, on motion of a democratic Senator, passed by unanimous vote resolutions declaring the title of Hayes to the office of President settled by the Electoral Commission beyond all question, and deprecating all proceedings looking to any question of his title.

JAMAICA.

THE NEW GOVERNOR AND THE COOLIE TRADE—A DREADFUL MURDER.

KINGSTON, May 23, 1878.

The sugar planters are at loggerheads with Sir Anthony Musgrave, the new Governor, who has passed a law making the importers of East India coolies for the cultivation of their estates pay two-thirds of the cost of the immigration expenses, the general revenue paying the remaining third. Hitherto the planters have only paid $85 per head, the balance being paid by exportation tax and an immigration loan, which the country paid by a new loan, but the present government insists that there shall be no more of this, and that the planter must pay his two-thirds of the cost—$105—at the time these coolies arrive, by five notes, payable in five yearly instalments. This does not suit the planter, who objects to paying more than he originally paid, when the colony was left to make good his debt.

MURDER OF A SAILOR.

The body of a white sailor has been discovered in a drain at Savia Mar, where he had been hidden after being murdered about a year ago. The murderer is a seaman, who escaped in a sailing vessel. The police have been sent in pursuit of him.

The disclosures brought about by the civil service commission continue to create intense excitement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4 EAST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—A RE-spectable woman as cook; would assist with the washing. Call or address

6 EAST 41ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as first class cook; would prefer a family going to Long Branch for summer.

12 WEST 49TH ST.—A VERY NICE, NEAT GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good city reference from last employer; leaving on account of family going to Europe.

21 KING ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. Call or address.

24 WEST 49TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS cook; excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; city or country; best city reference.

26 EAST 12TH ST.—A WIDOW AS FIRST CLASS French cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference from last place.

26 BEDFORD ST., IN CANDY STORE.—AS COOK and laundress in a boarding house, by competent person; city reference from last place.

64 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer; city or country; can see to a dairy; country preferred.

77 CARMINE ST.—AS GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding house; good city reference.

105 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook, bread, biscuit makerr washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; reference from last place.

107 EAST 16TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS first class cook; understands all its branches; best city reference.

109 7TH AV.—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist in the washing; city references.

110 EAST 45TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK; GOOD REFerences from present employer.

114 WEST 33D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as good cook and baker; will assist in the laundry; five years' city reference from last place.

115 WEST 15TH ST., BASEMENT.—A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron; excellent baker; city reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—AS GOOD COOK, EXcellent washer and ironer; city or country; reference.

134 WEST 17TH ST., BASEMENT.—AN ENGLISH woman as first class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; good reference.

136 WEST 35TH ST.—AS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; hotel or boarding house; no objection to the country; good reference.

139 WEST 28TH ST., BAKERY.—RELIABLE woman as cook and laundress in small private family; excellent bread and pastry cook; good city reference.

139 SULLIVAN ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook in a small private family; willing to assist with washing; best city reference.

143 WEST 39TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as cook; will assist with the washing; city or country; good reference.

152 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; four years' city reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron; city or country; best reference.

158 WEST 18TH ST., REAR.—RESPECTABLE WOman as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; city or country; good city reference.

162 WAVERLEY PLACE, REAR.—WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; city or country; good reference.

194 EAST 4TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; reference.

204 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a restaurant or boarding house; city or country.

212 EAST 76TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; best city references.

212 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook and laundress; best city reference.

214 EAST 28TH ST.—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron or do general housework in a private family; city reference.

220 EAST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABDE GIRL AS good plain cook and first class laundress; best city reference.

226 WEST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS plain cook, good washer and ironer or general houseworker; city reference.

230 WEST 18TH ST., ROOM 13.—WOMAN AS first class cook; hotel; country; best reference.

239 WEST 35TH ST.—AS THOROUGH COOK; understands French and English cooking; splendid baker; makes every dessert; city or country; employer can be seen; first class reference.

241 WEST 23D ST. (FORMER EMPLOYER'S). A good, reliable woman as cook, washer and ironer; city or country.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—FIRST CLASS MEAT AND pastry cook; take full charge of hotel, boarding house or restaurant; would go by the day; reference.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron or to do general housework; has child four years old; city or country; wages no object; highest reference from last employers.

304 WEST 11TH ST.—RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook; assist with washing and ironing; city or country; good city reference.

306 EAST 36TH ST. (STORE).—WILLING AND obliging girl; good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to boarding house; reference.

306 EAST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—Young girl as excellent cook and laundress; best city reference; no objection to the country.

315 WEST 29TH ST., REAR.—YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in small family, or would do housework; city or country; reference.

318 EAST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman as good cook; is excellent washer and ironer; no objection to country.

318 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; will assist with washing; best city reference from last place.

320 EAST 26TH ST.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN, friends, together or separate; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; city or country. Call for two days.

325 EAST 37TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls; one as good cook and to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and fine washer; would go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

351 3D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTAble girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; city reference.

363 1ST AV., BAKERY.—TWO GIRLS; EXCELlent cook, and chambermaid and waitress; will do washing between them; city reference.

429 WEST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

432 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook and to assist with the washing; city or country; city reference.

454 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent woman as cook or laundress in restaurant; city or country; wages moderate; good reference.

455 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron in private family; city or country; good city reference.

461 EAST 25TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; eight years' reference from last place.

461 WEST 42D ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best city reference.

463 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—TWO girls; one as first class cook; the other as chambermaid and laundress; city or country; best city references.

488 6TH AV.—YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

568 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS EXcellent cook; would assist with washing; country preferred; best city reference. Address

605 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; first class reference.

704 3D AV., BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STS.—AS first class cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

739 10TH AV., SECOND HOUSE FROM 50TH ST.—Two young girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

10 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress with a family residing in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's.

14 EAST 34TH ST.—YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with housework; best city reference.

18 WEST 17TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference.

19 EAST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

23 EAST 37TH ST.—AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERmaid and laundress; city or country; good city reference from present situation.

40 WEST 17TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A German as chambermaid and seamstress; will be disengaged June 5.

62 EAST 41ST ST.—YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress or children's nurse; willing and obliging; best city reference.

65 WEST 45TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS chambermaid and to assist with fine washing, ironing or sewing.

114 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; six years' city reference. Call for two days.

120 EAST 22D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as chambermaid, no objection to the country.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and laundress; city or country; best city reference.

128 EAST 36TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—Respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city preferred; best city reference.

144 WEST 49TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with fine washing in small family; three years' reference.

159 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; city reference.

202 WEST 39TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing to go in the country for the summer.

204 EAST 58TH ST. (BASEMENT DOOR).—AS chambermaid (can sew nicely) or waitress; willing to assist with other work; best reference from present and former employers.

213 EAST 23D ST.—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend.

216 EAST 49TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or to take care of children; city or country. Call for two days at present employer's.

216 EAST 16TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; willing and obliging.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

232 EAST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to take care of children; is a good sewer and operator; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference.

248 WEST 30TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; willing to assist with other work; city or country; excellent reference.

257 WEST 21ST ST. (RING FIFTH BELL).—REspectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing, or do the entire work of a small family; best city reference.

315 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference.

318 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; good plain sewer; willing and obliging; city reference.

337 4TH AV., CORNER 25TH ST.—A RESPECTable young girl as first class chambermaid; would assist with washing; best city reference. Call or address.

381 6TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress; thoroughly capable; good city reference.

417 10TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT chamberwork and take care of children; willing and obliging.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

583 5TH AV.—EMPLOYER WANTS TO PLACE faithful servant (colored), as chambermaid, waitress or nurse.

600 6TH AV., IN THE GROCERY STOR .—A REspectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call or address.

612 9TH AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH STS.—AS chambermaid and waitress; makes all kinds of salads; is not afraid of work; city or country; best city reference.

747 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—A REspectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing or as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Call for two days.

884 2D AV., CORNER 47TH ST., TOP FLOOR (ring three times).—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

10 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS FAMILY seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing; best city reference.

30 WEST 31ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS first class seamstress; would wait on a lady or children.

200 EAST 72D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS competent seamstress in a private family; can do dressmaking.

230 EAST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; understands dress and cloak making; will assist with any other work; the country preferred. Call for two days.

327 EAST 29TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKer to go by the month in a private family; best reference.

842 8TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day; can cut, fit and operate on different machines.

General Housework, &c.

16 MONROE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do general housework; country preferred.

57 WEST 18TH ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A REspectable young Protestant girl to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

65 STANTON ST. (STORE).—GERMAN GIRL TO DO housework in small family; good city reference.

105 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; good washer and ironer; reference

132 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL (LATELY landed) to do general housework in a small private family; is neat and tidy. No cards.

132 WEST 19TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.—A YOUNG woman to do housework in a small family; willing and obliging; best city reference

140 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE CANDY STORE.—A respectable woman to do housework in a small private family.

147 WEST 27TH ST.—A COLORED GIRL TO DO general housework. Call for two days. Miss BROWN.

147 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; a good plain cook; city or country

213 EAST 59TH ST.—YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork or chamberwork and waiting and do the washing and ironing of a family; willing; 8 months' reference from last employer; city or country.

218 WEST 29TH ST., ROOM 4.—A RESPECTABLE colored woman to do general housework.

220 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl to do housework; city or country; reference.

226 EAST 74TH ST.—A VERY STRONG GERMAN young woman to do housework, washing and ironing; first class reference. Call or address.

227 8TH AV.—GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference; no postal cards.

227 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city references.

228 WEST 28TH ST., REAR.—RESPECTABLE GIRL to do housework; city or country; good reference.

235 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, sisters, to do the work of a small private family; first class reference.

244 EAST 44TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good city reference from last employer.

244 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., THIRD floor.—Young woman for general housework in a small family.

252 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable girl to do general housework; no objection to children; well recommended by last employer.

263 10TH AV., NEAR 25TH ST.—RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference from last employer.

305 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework or plain cooking, washing or ironing; good reference.

315 WEST 41ST ST., REAR.—YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework; good reference from last place.

348 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework in a private family; city or country.

350 EAST 54TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework or mind children; city or country.

388 6TH AV. (RING BELL).—TWO GIRLS TO DO the work of a family; understand milk and butter; city or country; good city reference.

434 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework on a floor; willing and obliging; reference.

449 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework, willing and obliging; city reference.

642 3D AV. (SECOND BELL).—A COMPETENT woman to do general housework in small private family, where she can have her little girl, nine years old; excellent washer and ironer and cook; best city reference. Call for three days.

814 3D AV., IN BOOT STORE.—YOUNG GIRL TO do housework; best city references. Call for two days.

A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN WISHES A SITUAtion to do general housework or as chambermaid in a small family or boarding house. Address A. Y., box 174 Herald Uptown office.

Housekeepers, &c.

17 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A young lady as housekeeper in a gentleman of means' family. Call or address.

169 WEST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper. Call on or address M. CHASE.

181 EAST HOUSTON ST., FIRST FLOOR, NO. 2, right hand side.—A young German lady as housekeeper. Call on M. E., for two days.

Laundresses, &c.

10 EAST 44TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO SECURE a place for a most excellent, competent, faithful woman as laundress. Call at present employer's

33 WEST 19TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROcure a situation for her laundress, who has been in her employ for 14 years; she can recommend her as being in every way first class.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; will assist in chamberwork if required; no objection to the country; best city reference.

139 ATTORNEY ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED woman would like to go out to work by the day, to do washing or in a restaurant. Call all the next week.

209 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class laundress and chambermaid in a private family; best city references.

211 EAST 26TH ST.—AS GOOD LAUNDRESS, IN A private family or boarding house; five years' reference.

213 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid; understands her business; city or country; six years' reference.

220 WEST 33D ST.—RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as first class laundress or cook; city or country; best references.

239 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—Respectable colored woman to wash and iron by the day.

247 WEST 29TH ST. A COLORED WOMAN TO DO gentlemen's or ladies' washing at moderate prices. Call on or address L B

268 WEST 42D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid, no objection to the country; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, who only gives them up on breaking up house.

314 WEST 14TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; would assist in chamberwork if required; best city reference.

376 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS LAUNdress; is willing to do chamberwork; best city reference.

433 HUDSON ST., REAR.—FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; will go short distance in country; good city reference.

451 WEST 38TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress or fine washing and sewing; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; five years' best city reference.

639 GREENWICH ST., REAR.—MOTHER JOHNSON (colored) wishes one or two first class washings; good city reference.

Nurses, &c.

2 WEST 39TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Apply for two days.

30 EAST 35TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS nurse; is used to the care of an infant from its birth; excellent reference.

33 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to take charge of children or wait on table; city reference.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—AS COMPETENT INFANT'S nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; is a good seamstress; best city reference.

139 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL to take care of children and make herself useful; no objection to the country; city reference. Call for two days.

153 WEST 26TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY AND REliable person as nurse and seamstress; competent to take entire charge of an infant or growing children or to bring a baby up on the bottle; first class city reference.

215 WEST 13TH ST.—A FRENCH SWISS AS NURSE and to sew; best city reference. Apply by letter, care of H. L. Grandlienard, pastor French Evangelical Church.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

217 WEST 28TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO wet nurse a babe, or older child to Board

222 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman as nurse and to make herself generally useful; good city reference from her last place.

223 WEST 30TH ST.—YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress or chambermaid; best city reference.

233 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; fully competent to take charge of infant from its birth; willing and obliging; best city reference.

239 EAST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS infant's nurse; no objection to travel; good reference.

241 WEST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS experienced nurse to take charge of an infant; is trustworthy and reliable; or would do chamberwork and sew; country preferred.

262 4TH AV.—A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN TO take care of grown children and do sewing; good city reference. Call for two days.

320 EAST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 19.—A competent person as child's nurse or as nurse and chambermaid; country home preferred.

339 EAST 45TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, with very best city reference. Call for two days.

414 EAST 47TH ST., ROOM 10.—RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; first class city references.

425 WEST 16TH ST., IN STORE.—A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress; city or country; best city reference.

446 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children or assist in housework.

500 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and to make herself useful in a private family; city reference. Call or address for two days.

536 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS EXperienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; eight years' reference.

655 3D AV., NEAR 42D ST. (TOP BELL).—COMpetent woman as infant's bottle nurse. Call or address Mrs. D.

1,433 3D AV. (GROCERY STORE).—HEALTHY young woman, with fresh breast of milk; doctor's city reference.

A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; BEST CITY references. Address M. B., Herald office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT AS NURSE; CAN TAKE full charge of a child and do plain sewing; good reference. Address C. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE FOR CHILDREN or invalid, in family going to Europe preferred; highest references. Address C., box 187 Herald Uptown office.

Waitresses, &c.

220 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as first class waitress or chambermaid; city or country; first class reference.

244 EAST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as first class waitress or chambermaid; good city references; no objection to the country.

514 MADISON AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S). A young girl as waitress; city or country.

589 2D AV. (STORE).—A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; two years' reference from last place. Address for two days.

629 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—AS FIRST CLASS waitress or chambermaid and laundress; understands care of a dairy; excellent city references.

742 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—WAITRESS; WILLing to assist with chamberwork; thoroughly competent; excellent city reference; city or country.

Miscellaneous.

9 CARMINE ST.—YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN AS lady's maid; can cut and fit and dress hair; good reference. Address C. R., for two days.

136 BLEECKER ST.—A FRENCH GIRL, 20 YEARS of age (speaks also German), in a private family.

174 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL LATELY LANDED, in a private family; willing and obliging; would do housework.

208 EAST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL LIVING with her parents, to do light housework; willing and obliging; wishes to sleep home.

405 WEST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light housework in a small private family.

423 WEST 41ST ST.—TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK in a small family.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 3.—FRENCH WOMAN AS lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly; city references.

573 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED American woman as housekeeper, or to do light housework. Can be seen at present employer's, where she has lived for six years. Call on or address Mrs. C.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A POSITION OF trust in a family going in the country for the summer; a thorough housekeeper; no wages expected. Address S. N., box 122 Herald Uptown office.

A FRENCH LADY WOULD LIKE TO GO TO EUrope with a family of wealth as useful companion; travelling expenses paid, no wages expected. Address MARIE, box 122 Herald Uptown office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO TRAVEL THROUGH Europe with a family of wealth as useful companion, or would take entire charge of a child not younger than four years, compensation no object. Address TRAVELLER, Herald office.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR lessons in English, French music, wax flowers. H. H., box 197 Herald Uptown office.

LADY, EXPERIENCED IN COPYING, DESIRES work. Address COPYIST, Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country to cook, wash and iron. Apply after 10 A. M. at 355 Canal st.

A LADYS MAID, FRENCH OR GERMAN, WHO IS seeking an opportunity to go to Paris, can hear of a chance by addressing S. V., box 2,146 Post office.

A GIRL, 14 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO ATTEND TO children. Inquire at store 288 Bleecker st.

COOK WANTED.—WILL HAVE TO GO TO THE country during July and August. Apply at No. 108 West 59th st.

FOR OUR SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT.—A COMpetent lady will get a steady position, with good pay. Warerooms, 80th st., 2d av. SIPERLY, Manager.

LADY TO GO ABROAD IN POSITION OF TRUST; salary $20 weekly; cash security required. Address TRUST, Herald Uptown office.

WANTED—WET NURSE, WHOSE CHILD IS NOT over three months; references required. Apply 326 West 42d st., cigar store.

WANTED—A LADY AS BARBER, AT 309 EAST 49TH st., near 2d av.

WANTED—COMPANION.—A LADY OF INTELLIgence and refinement is desired by a lady who boards, as companion and assistant, in exchange for a desirable home and pleasant room; best references to be exchanged. Address X. X., Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DANISH, SWEDISH OR German cook. Apply at the Danish Consulate, 52 Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN; GOOD washer and ironer and to mind a young child. 342 West 21st

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; wages $8. 190 8th av., first bell, left, after 10.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND SALESladies at PHILIP ASHER'S, 555 8th av.

WANTED—A GIRL, ABOUT 16, TO ASSIST AT light housework; wages $6; good home. 246 East 48th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A strictly competent girl to cook, wash and iron. Inquire at 431 West 22d st., basement door.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 335 East 113th st.

WANTED—WET NURSE. APPLY AT 232 EAST 15th st. to-day, at 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE FOR A BABY two years old; must be willing to wear cap and apron, and have good city recommendations. Apply at 72 West 45th st., between 10 and 12, to-day.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; must be an excellent laundress. Apply 36 West 50th st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL, COMPETENT FOR HOUSEwork, in a family of two; good references required. 540 East 120th st.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO GO TO EUROPE; MUST speak German and English well; understand sewing and take full charge of children. Only those with best recommendation and not subject to seasickness need apply to 128 East 61st st., Friday and Saturday next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

YOUNG GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork on a flat. Apply 8 to 11, 247 West 49th st., fourth bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

AS BARTENDER—A RESPECTABLE MAN; THREE years in last situation; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address H., box 120 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH COOK IN ALL BRANCHES meats and pastry; five years' reference. DONADI, 413 West 26th st.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROCURE HIS WAITER a situation for the summer; an Englishman, thoroughly understands his business, care of silver, &c., and is also an excellent valet. J. M. W., 4 West 33d st., until Saturday morning; 136 Front st. afterward.

COMPETENT HEAD COOK WANTS A SITUATION; best city references; city or country. CHEF, Herald office.

$20 I WILL GIVE TO ANY ONE THAT WILL secure me steady employment at anything; have tended bar the past year. Address F. J., Herald office.

228 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable colored man wants a situation; good reference.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.—POLITICAL INfluence no longer necessary. Address, with stamp, for information as to the mode of procedure, requisite qualifications, examination; increase of clerical force July 1st, &c., S. J. SPEARING, Colonization Building, 4½ st. and Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

POSITION AS ROOM CLERK OR CASHIER IN A first class hotel desired by man of experience; best reference. Address HOTEL, box 106 Herald Uptown office.

WANTED—THREE SMART DRY GOODS SALESmen, also a German salesman, at RUSSELL'S, 118 Newark av., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A PERSON RECENTLY FROM ENGland, a situation as bookkeeper or assistant; has had several years' experience as above in brewery and spirit store. Address ALPHA, Herald Uptown office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL HAT SALESman. C. SIMIS, 10 Broadway, after 10 A. M.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A PLACE for his coachman; he is tidy and sober and a good driver, and with three years' reference. Inquire of J. B. BREWSTER, of 5th av., for W. H. Meeker's man.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man with first class references, can be recommended by 3 different employers. S. H., box 119 Herald office.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—single; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing; good reference. Address O., box 106 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AS GARDENER, BY A MARRIED GERMAN; UNderstands greenhouses, grapery, fruits, vegetables and pleasure grounds; best reference; sober and industrious. A. H., 137 East Houston st., New York.

A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN WANTS EMPLOYment as coachman and groom; can milk and work in a garden; has some of the very best city references. Address C. M., 134 Bowery

COACHMAN BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN—UNDERstands his business thoroughly; can milk and do plain gardening; six years' reference; generally useful; strictly temperate. Address FAITHFUL, box 187 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—PROTESTANT man; first class references. Address W. H. W., No. 6 West 24th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, COOK, LAUNDRESS.—Man and wife; respectable, first class servants; best city reference; strictly temperate; moderate expectations. SCOTCH, Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—BY A SINGLE MAN who understands his business in both branches; can milk and make himself useful; best reference. Address COACHMAN, box 198 Herald office.

COACHMAN—OF LONG EXPERIENCE; THOROUGHly understands his business; city or country; six years' best reference. Call on Mr. LAWSON, 92 Broadway.

GERMAN GARDENER (SINGLE) WISHES A SITUation; understands care of horses and milking. Address WILLIAM, 146 Forsyth st., basement.

GARDENER—SINGLE; UNDERSTANDS GREENhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables; highest testimonials. Address FLORIST, 204 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE (WITHout children) on farm or gentleman's place; the man as coachman; good farmer; can do vegetable gardening; thoroughly understands care of horses and cows; wife as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references. Call or address FARMER, 140 Washington st., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman, gardener and useful man; eight years' reference; will be found willing and obliging. M. F., Herald office

SITUATION WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; HUSBAND as groom and coachman, and to train young or insubordinate horses; wife as kitchen maid. L., 207 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; a first class man (an Englishman); of long experience in the business and a good saddle man; willing and obliging; with good reference. Address C. B., Post office, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM; MUST HAVE experience and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply 165, 167 Mercer st.

YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; will make himself useful; good reference. P. M., box 152 Herald Uptown office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CASHIER WANTED IN FIRST CLASS STORE—One who will loan $500 on satisfactory security can have permanent position; weekly salary, $20. SCHROEDER & CO., 2 Clinton place.

COOK WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, GERMAN or French; must know how to cook everything and be a thorough order cook; must give recommendation from first class houses; wages $50 per month; steady place. Address A. O. B., Herald Uptown office.

JAS. S. VIRTUE, 12 DEY ST., NEW YORK, IS DEsirous of engaging a few good canvassers for his publications Apply to Mr. MORSE.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY WANT GENERAL agents—Lifetime territories; business pays handsomely; no risk; unquestionable references necessary. 381 6th av., top floor.

TEN LIVE AND ENERGETIC MEN WANTED.—Apply at No. 90 Canal st.

PURE TEAS.—AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell to families, hotels and large consumers; largest stock in the country; quality and terms the best. Country storekeepers should call or write THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHITE OR COLORED, with good references, genteel, to answer bell and for light work. Address D. E. F., Herald Uptown office.

WANTED—TWO WAITERS AT SHOEMAKER BROS., 1,281 Broadway.

WANTED—A FRENCH COOK WITH REFERENCE. Apply at 78 West 58th st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10 A. M.

WANTED—MAN IN GROCERY STORE, WITH $300 cash; good security given; good salary; steady employment; interest given if desired. Address GROCERY, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART BOY, WHO HAS worked in a photographic gallery; no others need apply. 1,000 3d av.

YOUTH TO SELL TICKETS; TRAVELLING DRAmatic combination; salary $6 weekly and board; cash security required. Address MONEY, Herald Uptown office.

5 POUNDS PURE TEA, $1; 2½ POUNDS, 50C. THE CANTON TEA COMPANY, 148 Chambers st.

THE TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BUTCHER, for country or city trade. Address by letter to E. DAMM, No. 211 West 28th.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BUTCHer; country or city trade. Address, by letter, J. S., 139 New st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO MEN TO RUN ammonia still. Apply to LISTER BROTHERS, 159 Front st., New York.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TOOL MAKER AND die sinker; one having worked in a tin factory preferred. State in letter where last employed, and wages. Address E. G. A., box 183 Post office, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—AN ALCOHOLIC DISTILLER UNDERstanding the business thoroughly. M. S., Herald office.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers,
for Queenstown and Liverpool.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the lane routes recommended by Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC.....Saturday, June 1, 4 P. M.
CELTIC.....Thursday, June 6, 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC.....Saturday, June 15, 4 P. M.
From White Star dock, pier 52 North River.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, in gold. Return tickets on reasonable terms. Steerage, $28, currency.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are placed amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 37 Broadway, New York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Steamship Line, between New York, Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen.
MOSEL.....Sat., June 1 | DONAU.....Sat., June 15
ODER.....Sat., June 8 | WESER.....Sat., June 22
Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen:—
First cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN LINE FOR LIVERPOOL.
The only transatlantic line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia.
ILLINOIS sails Thursday, June 6, 12 noon.
RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP,
carrying the Belgian and United States mails, sailing semi-monthly from Philadelphia and New York.
VATERLAND sails Saturday, June 8, 9 A. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia; 52 Broadway, New York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, 8 Battery place, New York.

GUION LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
for Queenstown and Liverpool,
leaving pier No. 38 North River, foot of King st., every Tuesday.
WISCONSIN, June 4, 8 A. M. | WYOMING..June 18, 8 A. M.
NEVADA...June 11, 2 P. M. | IDAHO.....June 25, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $65, $75 and $80, according to location.
Smoking, bath rooms and piano on each steamer.
Intermediate, $40; steerage, $26.
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA..June 1, 3 P. M. | VICTORIA.June 15, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA..June 8, 11 A. M. | CIRCASSIA.June 22, 10 A. M.
From pier 20 North River, New York.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
ALSATIA....June 5, 9 A. M. | ELYSIA....June 12, 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North River, foot of Charles st.
Cabin, $65 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents, 7 Bowling green.

CUNARD LINE.—B. AND N. A. R. M. S. S. CO.
NOTICE.
With a view to diminish the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing north of 42.
NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA ...Wed., June 5 | BOTHNIA....Wed., June 19
ABYSSINIA..Wed., June 12 | ALGERIA....Wed., June 26
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMICAL ROUTE TO Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, &c., &c., via Rotterdam. Cheapest route to Paris.
Steamer CALAND.....June 5
Steamer SCHIEDAM.....June 15
These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are great favorites with the public.
Trips regular, rates low, comfort and living perfect.
For freight, FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William st. For passage, L. W. MORRIS, 50 Broadway.
(Morris' European and American Express.)

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE
for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
LESSING, Thursday, June 6 | POMMERANIA, June 20
WIELAND, Thr'sd'y June 13 | SUEVIA, Thursday, June 27
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England: First cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE.
Company's pier "new 42" North River, foot of Morton st.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Santelli Wednesday, June 5, 9 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez.....Wed., June 12, 3 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.......Wednesday, June 19, 9 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):—
To Havre—1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $65; 3d cabin, $35;
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding and utensils.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steamers marked thus (*) do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, 2 Chestnut st.

INMAN LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, June 8, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Thursday, June 13, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 22, at 10 A. M.
From pier 37 North River, foot of Charlton st.
Cabin, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 31 and 33 Broadway, New York.
Philadelphia office, 105 South 4th st.

STATE LINE.—TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION,
sailing from pier 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF VIRGINIA.........Thursday, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA.........Thursday, June 6
STATE OF INDIANA.........Thursday, June 13
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
STEERAGE TICKETS AT 45 BROADWAY AND AT THE COMPANY'S PIER, FOOT OF CANAL ST., N. Y.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—
Helvetia, Sat., June 1, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., June 8, 11 A. M.
—FOR LONDON (Victoria Dock).—
*Holland, Wd. June 5, 8½ A. M. | Denm'k, Wd. June 12, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $55 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts, from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WILSON LINE TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL sailing from Eagle pier, Hoboken, as follows:—
HINDOO.........June 5 | SORRENTO.........June 29
LEPANTO.........June 15 | OTRANTO.........July 13
First cabin, $50, currency. Excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Apply, for full particulars, to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., 56 South st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
Taking Goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester and all ports in British Channel. From pier 18 East River, as follows:—
SOMERSET.........June 4 | ARRAGON.........June 22
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $70. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Return tickets at favorable rates. For freight or passage apply to W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 70 South st.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE WHO LAND AT Queenstown and wish Excursion or Tourist Tickets round to London and Paris, embracing Killarney, Giant's Causeway, Scotch lakes, English lakes, &c., can only procure them in America at reduced rates; they are not sold in Ireland except at regular fares.
Cook's Excursionist, containing full programmes, by mail for ten cents.
COOK, SON & JENKINS,
261 Broadway, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE
For CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY and OREGON, &c., sailing from pier foot of Canal st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:—
Steamship ACAPULCO.........Friday, May 31
(connecting for Central and South America).
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:—
Steamship CHINA.........Tuesday, June 4
Steamship CITY OF PEKING.........Monday, July 1
Steamship CITY OF TOKIO.........Thursday, August 1
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND:—
Steamship AUSTRALIA.........Monday, June 10
For freight or passage apply at the company's office, 6 Bowling Green, New York.

FLORIDA DIRECT.—STEAMERS LEAVE PIER 20 East River every Friday, at 3 P. M., for Fernandina, Fla., touching at Brunswick and Port Royal. Steamer CITY OF DALLAS, Captain Hines, will sail May 31. Through freight and passage rates given to all points in the South and Southwest by C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, office pier 20 East River, or COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.—These first class steamships will sail at 3 P. M. from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar st., for Havana direct, as follows:—
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.........Wednesday, June 12
.........Saturday, June 22
For freight and passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
From pier 17 East River at 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
SARATOGA (new), 2,285 tons, Sundberg.....Wed., June 5
NIAGARA (new), 2,265 tons, Curtis.........Sat., June 15
Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ and WEST INDIA ISLANDS, in connection with French and English steamship lines from Havana.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., 113 Wall st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK, St. Thomas, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company will despatch the steamship BAHAMA (late General Meade) for the above ports about the 2d July next, and regularly thereafter. Excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight and passage apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.
CITY OF MACON, from pier 43 N. R.....Saturday, June 1
GEN. BARNES, from pier 16 E. R.....Wednesday, June 5
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Saturday steamer, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agent Wednesday steamer, 62 South st.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., 315 B'way. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., 409 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT THE CROMWELL LINE steamship HUDSON, Saturday, June 1, at 3 P. M., pier 9 North River.
Through bills of lading given to Mobile and principal points on the Mississippi River. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

FOR HALIFAX, PORT HAWKESBURY, PICTOU AND Charlottetown, P. E. I.
The first class steamships CARROLL and WORCESTER, having superior passenger accommodations, will leave T Wharf, Boston, for the above ports alternately every Saturday at 12 M. Through tickets from New York sold by all the Sound lines.
For rates of freight or other particulars inquire of
WM. H. KING, 18 T Wharf, Boston.
O. G. PEARSON, 219 Washington st., Boston.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing from pier 37 North River,
for NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with all RAILROADS for the SOUTH, SOUTHWEST and WEST; also with steamers for NEWBERNE and WASHINGTON, N. C. Steamers for LEWES, DEL., and connecting railroads, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 3 P. M.
Through passenger tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance for Norfolk, &c., at ⅛ per cent. Freight received daily at pier 37 North River. General office No. 197 Greenwich st. N. L. McCREADY, President.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave from pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ,
calling at Progreso, Campeachy, Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only). Fri. May 31, 12 M
CARONDELET.........Saturday, June 1
Steamer leaves New Orleans June 9 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New York and all the above ports. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

BERMUDA, PORTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, W. I.; LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, VENEZUELA, with connections to all parts of WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICA.—The Quebec and Gulf Ports SS. Co.'s Line sail as undernoted:—For BERMUDA, SS. GENERAL MEADE, May 30. For ST. JOHN (and PONCE on homeward voyage only), ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA and PUERTO CABELLO, SS. BERMUDA, June 8. For descriptive pamphlets, freight and passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway.
C. G. DE GARMENDIA, 35 Broadway; G. LEVE, 271 Broadway.

MORGAN'S LINE TO NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.—The steamer MORGAN CITY will sail from pier 36 North River on Saturday, June 1, for New Orleans direct, transferring Texas freight there to Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and steamships. Through bills of lading signed to all Texas seaports and railroad stations, Brownsville, Mobile and all Mississippi River points. Insurance can be effected under open policy of the line, to New Orleans, ⅜ per cent; to Texas ports, ⅝ per cent.
For freight and other information apply to
BOGERT & MORGAN, Agents, office, pier 36 North River.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
for Rio de Janeiro, touching at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia to land mails and passengers.
The new first class iron steamship CITY OF PARA, 3,500 tons, Captain Carpenter, will sail for the above ports on Thursday, June 6, at 9 A. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports.
Freight received at all times at Roberts' dock, Brooklyn.
Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, office pier 20 E. R.

HALIFAX, N. S., AND ST. JOHNS, N. F.
CROMWELL LINE.
Steamship ALHAMBRA will leave pier 10, North River, 3 P. M., Friday, May 31. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

NASSAU, N. P., ST. JAGO AND CIENFUEGOS, Cuba.—Steamship SAN JACINTO, Thursday, June 13, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South st.

TEXAS LINE FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT Key West.—Steamer CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Captain Pennington, will sail Saturday, June 1, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River. Through rates of freight and bills of lading given over all railroads in the State. For freight and passage (having superior accommodations) apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., office pier 20 East River, or COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY BOAT.
Fare reduced via PEOPLE'S LINE.
$1, first class. Deck, 25 cents.
Excursion, $1 50.
Elegant steamers DREW or ST. JOHN leave pier 41 North River daily, including Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, the ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST. Tickets for sale at principal hotels and all of Westcott Express offices in New York and Brooklyn. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats.

ALBANY BOATS DIRECT.—MERCHANTS' EXPRESS Line.—Elegant steamers WALTER BRETT or NEW CHAMPION will leave daily (Saturdays excepted) for Albany, from Canal st., North River, first dock above People's Line, at 6 P. M., connecting with trains North and West. Fare (deck), 25c.; cabin fare, 50c.; meals, 50c. Freight taken lower than by other lines.
A. P. BLACK, Superintendent.

ALBANY SUNDAY NIGHT BOATS.
THE PEOPLE'S LINE.
BOATS COMMENCE running on SUNDAY, JUNE 2, from pier 41, N. R., daily, Sundays included, at 6 P. M.

ALBANY AND NEW YORK DAY BOATS WILL commence their regular trips on Monday, June 10.

BOSTON.—FARE REDUCED VIA FALL RIVER Line; $3 to Boston; excursion tickets, $5; magnificent steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28 North River daily (Sundays June 23 to September 8), at 5 P. M.; full night's rest; five morning trains from Fall River to Boston. Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats, leaving foot of Fulton st. at 4:30 P. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT AND INTERmediate landings will leave pier 34, Harrison st., North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M.

EVERY MORNING AT 8 O'CLOCK—THE STEAMER P. C. SCHULTZ, from foot of Franklin st. (first above Harrison), for Englewood, Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, leaves Haverstraw at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn (Jewell's Dock) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M. and 33d st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

HUDSON BOATS—FOR HUDSON, COXSACKIE AND via B. and A. R. R. to Pittsfield, North Adams, Lebanon Springs and intermediate points. Leave daily (Sundays excepted), at 6 P. M., from pier 35 North River, Franklin st.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
via New Jersey Southern Railroad,
commencing May 13, 1878. Steamers will leave New York, Pier 8 North River (foot Rector st.), connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for
Long Branch, 9:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 6 P. M.
Red Bank and Toms River, 9:30 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.
Barnegat and Tuckerton, 4 P. M.
Vineland, Bridgeton and Atlantic City, 1 P. M.
Philadelphia and Pemberton, 1 and 4 P. M.
Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
Leave Long Branch 7:55, 11:54, 3:30; Sundays, 5.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES FOR 10 CENTS.
Citizen's line Troy boats.—New palace steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave pier 49 North River, foot Leroy st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M. Sure connections with morning trains for all points North, East and West. State rooms only $1; berths, 25c.; first class fare, 50c. State rooms and through tickets at Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway, New York; 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE MARY POWELL (FARE 75 CENTS), FOR WEST Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens, Milton, New Hamburg and Hyde Park, leaves daily from Vestry st., pier 39 North River, at 3:30 P. M. Connects with Brooklyn Annex Boats.

THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON,
via Providence direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND, from pier 29, North River, at 5 P. M.
THE OLD, RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
for all points East, from pier 33 North River,
foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—PLYMOUTH ROCK. SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
A GLORIOUS TRIP DOWN THE BEAUTIFUL BAY
and out
UPON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
on Jarrett & Palmer's superb palace steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. G. Martin,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, June 1, 1878,
passing all the many varied points of interest of the most magnificent harbor in the world, saluting the several fortresses and outgoing ocean steamers and visiting the quaint old city of PERTH AMBOY.

A GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
by Marine Band, Glee Club, Xylophone, &c., &c.

THE GREAT PLEASURE STEAMER,
handsomely decorated with the colors of all nations,
WILL LEAVE
the foot of 22d st., N. R., at 2 o'clock, and pier 1, N. R. (the Battery), at 2:30 o'clock. BROOKLYN passengers will take ANNEX boat at Fulton ferry at 2:30. No extra charge for transfer either way.

FARE, whole grand excursion.........FIFTY CENTS

*** SUNDAY, up the HUDSON to WEST POINT and NEWBURG.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. NEXT WEEK.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that their superb palace steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. G. Martin, will commence her REGULAR daily trips UP THE HUDSON to WEST POINT and NEWBURG on MONDAY next, June 3, 1878, leaving pier 1, N. R., at 9:15 A. M., and the foot of 22d st., N. R., at 9:45 A. M. BROOKLYN passengers to take ANNEX boat at 9:05. No extra charge for transfer either way.
FARE, round trip, FIFTY CENTS.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, SUNDAY.
Up the Hudson to West Point and Newburg.

A.—A.—A.—COLUMBIA, COLUMBIA, COLUMBIA.
SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1878.
TWO GRAND EXCURSIONS
to
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
The new three-deck excursion steamer
COLUMBIA,
THE GEM OF THE OCEAN,
having on board CONTERNO'S TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND, led by PROFESSOR CONTERNO in person, will furnish an unequalled programme the entire trip.
COLUMBIA
will make an excursion both MORNING and AFTERNOON to ROCKAWAY, on
SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1878.
leaving
24th st., North River.........8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., North River.........8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Grand st., East River.........9:15 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn.........9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Returning leaves Rockaway at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—
REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING
EXCURSION BOAT for
BRIDGEPORT
and
CITY ISLAND,
commencing
SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1878.
The magnificent steamboat
J. B. SCHUYLER
will leave Leroy st., N. R., 8 A. M.; pier 1 N. R., 8:15 A. M.; Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 8:30 A. M.; Grand st., E. R., 8:45 A. M.; 33d st., E. R., 9 A. M. Returning—Leave Bridgeport, 3 P. M.; City Island, 6 P. M.
Music by the full Thirteenth Regiment Band,
Led by Thos. R. Deverell in person, and the
Union Glee Club.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Refreshments and Dinner to be had on board at reasonable prices.

A.—FISHING BANKS.—SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 6 AND 9. steamer SETH LOW, with new boiler and saloon, leaving Harrison st., N. R., 6:40; 8th st., E. R., 7:05; pier 27, E. R., 7:15; 22d st., N. R., 7:40; 10th st., N. R., 7:50; pier 6, N. R., 8:05 A. M. Gentlemen's tickets, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Bait, tackle and refreshments at city prices.
AL. G. FOSTER, Manager.

A.—EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.
The palace steamer LONG BRANCH (with new boilers, &c.), Capt. James Lynch,
will make her first grand gala excursion of the season on Sunday, June 2, 1878, to Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall; leaving Martin's dock, Brooklyn, at 8; West 10th st., 8:30 and West 24th st. at 9 A. M., giving excursionists four hours on the floral romantic Iona Island and three hours to view the grand Military Academy of West Point; an illustrated map showing the points of interest on the Hudson will be presented to each passenger; Bauland's Grand Military Brass Band will discourse the choicest gems of music during the entire trip. Fare for the round trip, 75 cents; to Newburg, 50 cents. Children free.

CONEY ISLAND.
NEW STEAM LINE.
PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.
Time from Brooklyn to Coney Island only 15 minutes. Trains run every 15 minutes during the afternoon and evening and half hourly during the other parts of the day.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS (free) EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, and GRAND SACRED CONCERTS EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON by DOWNING'S CELEBRATED NINTH REGIMENT BAND, with M. ARBUCKLE, the world renowed Cornet Soloist.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Take horse cars from Fulton, Catharine or Hamilton ferry to depot 9th av. and 20th st.

GO AND SEE THE BEAUTIFUL PALISADES.
ROUND TRIP, 25 CENTS.
Boats from Canal st. for
FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE, on SUNDAYS at 9, 10, 11 A. M. and 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 P. M., DAILY at 10 A. M. and 2, 5½, and 7½ P. M., landing at 24th st. and 34th st. (daily and Sunday) 10 minutes later.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
OPENING OF THE SEASON, 1878.
MANHATTAN BEACH RAILWAY,
completed to Greenpoint, opposite 23d st., East River.
TIME TABLE TO TAKE EFFECT
SATURDAY, May 25, 1878.
The elegant steamer ELIZA HANCOX, commencing as above, will run during the season from pier foot of 23d st., East River, direct to company's dock at Greenpoint, making close connections, going and returning, with express trains to and from Manhattan Beach.
Boat leaves 23d st. pier at 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., and 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40 and 6:40 P. M.
Trains leave Manhattan Beach at corresponding times hourly, making sure connection at Greenpoint with company's steamer for New York.
Time, one hour.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE same as above, excepting that trains leave the Beach every hour until 9 P. M.
Trains also connect at East New York with Canarsie and Rockaway Beach Railroad.
VIA BAY RIDGE,
STEAMER THOMAS COLLYER.
22d st., N. R. 10 A. M., 12 M., 2 and 4 P. M. | Leroy st., N. R. 10:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:10 and 4:10 P. M. | Pier 8 N. R. 10:25 A. M., 12:25, 2:25 and 4:25 P. M.
Returning, leave Manhattan Beach 8 A. M., 12:20, 2:20, 4:20 and 6:20 P. M.

NEW ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND AND LOCUST Grove, Hooks Bros.', Cable's and Atlantic Garden.—The favorite steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will run on Sunday, June 2.
Leaving 22d st., North River, 10:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Leroy st., 10:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Franklin st., 10:50 A. M. and 1:50 P. M.; pier 13, North River, 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Returning, leave Locust Grove, 12 noon and 6 P. M.
Fare, 30c.; Excursion, 50c.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—STEAMERS GEN. Sedgwick and Fort Lee; Barges Caledonia, Republic, Harvest Queen and Anna; also Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, Oriental, Columbia, Iona Island and Cold Spring Groves. N. S. BRIGGS, 384 West st., opposite Christopher street ferry.

FOR SALE.

A.—COFFEE, CAKE RESTAURANTS FOR SALE cheap; also Bakeries, Confectioneries, corner Liquor Stores. MITCHELL, 79 Cedar st.

A PAYING GROCERY IN BROOKLYN FOR $300 only; all complete; low rent. EWEN, 7 Pine st.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, NICELY FITTED, 19TH ward; good reasons for selling; terms easy. LLOYD'S, 4 Warren.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE OR LET CHEAP, ONE OF best corner Liquor Stores. No agents. 407 Grand st.

A GOOD UPTOWN LIQUOR STORE; CHEAP RENT and long lease; price low for cash. JONES, 36 Centre st.

A FIRST CLASS CRACKER AND BREAD BAKERY for sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 186 6th av.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SAFES THAT HAVE BEEN repaired for sale very low.
W. H. BUTLER, 291 Broadway, New York.

A POULTRY, GAME AND BUTTER STAND IN WASHington Market cheap; also Grocery Stores, Restaurants. MALONE, 7 Murray st.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE; RARE OPportunity for practicing physician. Apply BUEHLER, 258 and 260 Pearl st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—NET ANNUAL PROFITS, $4,000; also small Store; price, $500.
STRICKLAND'S, 36 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—BUTTER AND GROCERY STORE, 383 8th av., corner 29th st., cheap.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE GROCERY STORE; reason given on application. 986 8th av., between 57th and 58th sts

FOR SALE—IMPORTANT ADVERTISING APPAratus, suitable for railroad cars; two patents. Address DYL, Herald office.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—CIGAR, SODA STORE AND Lunch Room combined. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock 26 Maiden lane, corner Nassau st.

OLD ESTABLISHED CROCKERY, LAMP AND OIL Store, Good Will and Fixtures for $300. Inquire 446 Bedford av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SODA WATER AND ROOT BEER FOUNTAIN FOR sale or to rent; also a lot of second hand copper Fountains and Generators, cheap for cash. Apply to JOHN GRAY, No. 331 East 26th st.

SODA WATER AND ROOT BEER APPARATUS, ALL styles, below cost. WHITFIELD'S, 262 Water st., N. Y.

ASTROLOGY.

A WONDERFUL CHILD, GIFTED WITH SECOND sight; tells everything without questioning. 109 East 40th, near Lexington av.

A.—LIZZIE NEWELL, RELIABLE MEDICAL, BUSIness, Trance Clairvoyant. Cures rheumatism, nervous Debility; examines hair. 343 6th av.

ATTENTION.—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSINESS, lawsuits, enemies, losses, absent friends, love, marriage and death; pay refused unless satisfied. Mme. SINGHI, Clairvoyant, 437 West 34th st.

MRS. COLLINS, A RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY clairvoyant; magnetic treatment. 75 West 35th st.

£5,000.—PROFESSOR GREGGS, 354 WEST 20th st., acknowledged best seer and astrologer in America; cures rheumatism.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITEHEAD.—ADVICE FREE.
215 East 45th st., near 3d av.

MRS. LYONS—REMOVED TO 107 WEST 21ST ST.

MRS. BURNS,
194 Lexington av., near 32d st. Advice free.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

ASSORTMENT CHOICE DWELLINGS—MODERATE prices; own production; send for description. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, architects, 63 East 41st.

West Side.

A PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE—80X80 FEET: Ninth ward. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE 47TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., three story brown stone House. 20 feet wide; excellent order. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED COTTAGE ON BROADway; fine lawns and shade; good neighborhood; season or year. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BARgain; one hour from New York; large Mansion and 10 acres in lawn; orchard, garden, lake, islands, rustic bridges, good boating, bathing, fishing; will exchange for unencumbered New York or Brooklyn House. MAX GRIEBEL, 29 Broadway.

ASTORIA.—TO RENT, NEW COTTAGE (NINE rooms), with all modern improvements; lawn extending to river; rent $30 per month; Furniture for sale on favorable terms; immediate possession. Apply to E. S. LAWSON, 161 East 23d st.

J. HENRY JOHNSON, MORRISTOWN, N. J., OFFERS to rent at a bargain a well furnished Residence; all improvements; three acres.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE FARM in Connecticut for personal property. Address J. S. SMILEDGE, North Ashford, Conn.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD EXCHANGE—FOUR PLOTS of Lots at Sea Cliff, free and clear; beautiful for situation; will take a Brooklyn House in exchange. WILSON, Herald office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts. Several offices in this building to let at greatly reduced rents. The offices will be altered to suit tenants. The building is heated by steam, and each office has washstand and water in it. Two elevators running. No extras. Apply to JOHN L. KNIGHT, at the building.

A WELL ESTABLISHED BUTTER STORE TO LET—303 West 38th st., corner 8th av.; two plate glass show windows; $15 monthly, with possession.

CHEAPEST STEAM POWER IN NEW YORK.—FROM 5 to 100 horse power can be furnished at $2 per week per horse, running 10 hours per day; also Lofts, Basements and Store Floors to let, with plenty of good light, water and water closets on each floor; steam heating; also elevators and steam hoistways. J. T. PRESTON, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 29 and 31 Rose st., New York.

STORE TO LET (REASONABLE)—OCCUPIED LAST 20 years for hardware business. Inquire MONTEATH, 151 Centre st.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO RENT—NEAR 42D ST. and elevated railroad station. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

TO LET CHEAP—EIGHT LOTS, WITH WATER front, at the foot of 39th st., East River. Apply to O. JONES, 638 6th st.

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING NO. 180 CHRIStopher st.; in neighborhood of three steamship lines and Hoboken ferry; no agents. For further particulars inquire of WM. G. LOWENSTINE, 469 Hudson st.

TO LET—FINE STORE AND SUBCELLAR, SOUTHeast corner of 1st av. and 11th st., occupied as liquor store 30 years; fixtures can be bought cheap. Inquire 215 av. B., butcher shop.

TO LET—NORTHEAST CORNER OF 58TH ST. AND 3d av., a very neat Store; just the spot for cigars, coffee and cake saloon, or any fancy business. JAMES ROWE, 971 3d av.

WILLIAM ST.—A STORE, SUITABLE FOR MILK, cigars, drugs or lager beer. DOYLE, 202 William st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

FURNISHED—GOOD LOCATIONS; RENTS $100, $125, $150 and $200 per month. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

FURNISHED MEDIUM SIZED HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 5th and 6th avs.; rent $150 per month. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN West 29th st., near 6th av.; rent low to a responsible tenant. Address D. RICHARDSON, box 1,398 Post office, New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOUR STORY HOUSE, 38TH st., near 7th av., $135 a month. EDMUND H. MARTINE, 1,337 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 ROOMS; BARN and Garden; splendid location, three minutes from depot; rent low. Inquire of GEORGE A. ABER, Morristown, N. J.

Unfurnished.

BARGAIN.—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone; 58th st.; two Rooms reserved for doctor; rent $75 per month. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

UNFURNISHED—GOOD LOCATIONS; RENTS $75, $100, $125, $150, $200 per month. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

WEST 30TH ST.—A COSEY THREE STORY HOUSE; bath, gas; rent low. 34 Liberty, room 4.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FEW NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN BROWN stone house; newly painted; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; plenty of closet room; very cheap. 318 West 52d st.

A LARGE AND A SMALL FRONT ROOM TO GENTLEmen only; rent moderate. 105 West 28th st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To single gentlemen, in a private French family, at 142 West 49th st.

A FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, IN HOUSE WITH OWNER, furnished or unfurnished; gas and water; rent low. 422 West 47th st.

A FLOOR AND OTHER ROOMS, $2 TO $6 PER week; also Physician's Office. 47 West 33d st.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, LIGHT HOUSEkeeping; also desirable Room for gentlemen. 273 8th av., near 23d st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or single gentlemen at 144 West 21st st.; references exchanged.

FOR HOUSEKEEPING—FURNISHED ROOMS, $3 TO $4 50 week; hall Rooms, $2. 86 West 3d st.

FURNISHED NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY, ALL conveniences; very moderate price; gentlemen only. References. 144 West 15th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, FOR GENtlemen only; choice accommodations and very central. 54 West 25th st.

FURNISHED LARGE AND SMALL ROOM, ALSO Doctor's Office; housekeeping or gentlemen; all improvements. No. 77 East 10th st. Reference.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, HALL ROOM ADJOINing, together or separately; gentlemen only. 14 East 15th st., near Tiffany's.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY OR en suite; all improvements; terms reasonable. 122 East 24th st.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, HANDSOMELY AND COMfortably furnished, in private family; terms reasonable. 20 West 21st st.

TO LET—LARGE FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY FURnished, in house with all modern improvements. 71 2d av.

VERY PLEASANT AND NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, very reasonable; hot and cold water. 144 West 22d st.

3 WEST 30TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, single or double, including a Physician's Office; terms moderate.

$3.—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, FRONT and rear; hall Room, front, $2 25. 23 Irving place.

14 EAST 49TH ST.—A NICE SUIT OF ROOMS, FOR gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; references.

41 WEST 22D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, with best accommodations; billiard room in house.

100 WEST 32D ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A LARGE square Room, newly furnished; very pleasant; terms reasonable.

199 BLEECKER ST.—THREE NEWLY AND NEATLY furnished Rooms, for housekeeping; rent low; references exchanged.

201 7TH AV., NEAR 22D ST.—FURNISHED FLOOR complete, for housekeeping; house has all improvements; also a Room for gentleman; rent low.

250 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR, NICELY furnished, singly or en suite; light housekeeping or for gentlemen; terms very reasonable.

343 WEST 21ST ST.—FURNISHED BEDROOM, second floor; water and gas; rent $3 per week.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 210 WEST 40TH ST., WIDE, CONVENIENT, UNfurnished Floors or Rooms, one-half price; good neighborhood.

AT REDUCED RENT—A SECOND FLOOR ON 4TH av., near 28th st. J. H. MONAGHAN, 401 4th av., corner 28th st.

BEAUTIFUL, COMPACT APARTMENTS, 265 WEST 25th; play ground; shade trees; kiosk; janitor; fine location; oval windows.

CHEAP TO SMALL FAMILY.—LOWER OR UPPER Part private residence; finest block near Forty-second street depot. FROEHLICH, 788 3d av.

FLATS, $25 TO $35; HALLS CARPETED, JANITOR, 123 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FLOORS OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—149 East 39th st.

FLOOR—FIVE ROOMS, NO. 405 6TH AV.; LOW rent. Inquire No. 173 Waverley place, near Perry st. and Jefferson Market.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS AND A KITCHEN. 104 6TH av.

TO LET—106 EAST 41ST ST., THREE STORY AND basement high stoop brick House, with large yard; ten rooms; all improvements; rent only $650. S. CARDWELL, 536 3d av.

TO LET—NO. 302 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST DOOR from 2d av., four light Rooms, third floor; rent $18; Fourth Floor, $16; to respectable parties only; by the owner.

TO LET LOW—IN BROWN STONE HOUSE FIRST Floor and basements; two Rooms on third floor. 140 East 54th st., OWNER.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF 117 WEST 10TH ST.; modern improvements; to a family of adults, $25 month.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED SECOND STORY Flat; rent reasonable. Apply 22 West 32d st.

VICTORIA & WEST END NEW FLATS—VERY DEsirable; rent low. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

2D FLOOR, 217 WEST 36TH ST., FIVE NICE large Rooms; first floor, 216 West 37th st., four Rooms, $15.

199 BLEECKER ST.—FOUR NICE FRONT ROOMS, on second floor; rent, $18 a month.

227 EAST 35TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—FOUR ROOMS; brown stone; bath; newly painted; rent, $18.

240 ELIZABETH ST.—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS to let; rents low; small, neat house. Apply on premises.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE. THIS FRIDAY, 10 O'CLOCK, at the five story brown stone mansion NO. 41 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.
STEINWAY PIANOFORTE.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, upholstered in satins, raw silks, plush and reps.
Most superb assortment of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY and DINING ROOM FURNITURE ever offered at public sale, embracing Eastlake, Medieval, Queen Anne, English Gothic and other modern styles.
FINE COLLECTION MODERN CLASSIC PAINTINGS, SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE IN THEIR ORIGINALITY.
93 PIECES IMPORTED BRONZE STATUARY.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, MARBLE TOP DRESSING CASES, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS.
EXTENSION TABLES, SIDEBOARDS.
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES.
SOFA BED LOUNGES.
LIBRARY TABLES.
WALNUT BEDSTEADS.
WALNUT LIBRARY CASES.
PARLOR DESKS.
MARBLE TOP TABLES.
EASY CHAIRS, TETE-A-TETES.
BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
SPRING BEDS, HAIR MATTRESSES.
MIRRORS, CORNICES, CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS.
TO-DAY, TO-DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Messrs. RANDOLPH & CO., Auctioneers.
N. B. Goods boxed if required. Take Sixth avenue cars to 41 West 16th st.

AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE LARGE FOUR STORY PRIVATE RESIDENCE 127 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS. Over 500 lots handsome and useful Household Furniture; velvet, Brussels, ingrain Carpets of 18 rooms and parlors; rosewood Pianoforte, 8 Parlor Suits, Curtains, Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, Clocks, Tables; 9 Bedroom Suits, Single and Double Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, 28 hair and spring Mattresses, Bedding; Extension Tables, Sideboard, over 150 lots glass, china, silver Ware, Kitchen and Servants' Furniture, &c. ERNEST ROTH, Auctioneer. All goods must be removed 24 hours after the sale.

AUCTION SALE. THIS DAY.
ALBERT KRAEMER, Auctioneer, will sell this (Friday) morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire rich, costly and plain Household Furniture CONTAINED IN BROWN STONE MANSION 131 WEST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., over 400 lots, by catalogue, without reserve, namely, two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, elegant Parlor Suits, in satin, raw silk and reps, but little used; Centre Tables to match; imported Cabinet, French; Pedestals, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, lace Curtains, two handsome Pier Mirrors, Clocks, Mantel Ornaments, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Secretaire and Library Bookcases, Desks, Library Tables, fancy Chairs, large and small walnut Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, 25 spring and hair Mattresses, feather Pillows, Bolsters, Bed Lounges; 22 Brussels, ingrain and Stair Carpets; two handsome Hall Stands, one large 12 foot Pillar Extension Dining Table, one do., small; 24 Dining Chairs, handsomely carved Buffet, 100 lots Silver, Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Basement Furniture, &c.
N. B.—This is the largest sale of good furniture this season; greater part of the furniture made to order by city makers last fall.
Competent men employed to pack and ship goods, city or country; safe delivery guaranteed.

ART TREASURES—EXTRAORDINARY. Now on free exhibition, at the Kurtz Art Gallery, 23d st., east of Broadway, the Vantine collection, high class ancient and modern Oriental Art, to be sold at auction, MONDAY, June 3, and following days, at 2 o'clock P. M. THOS. E. KIRBY, Auctioneer. Office, No. 831 Broadway.

A.—ART SALE. Now on exhibition at BARKER & CO.'S Art Gallery, 47 and 49 Liberty st.
BARKER & CO. sell this day and to-morrow, June 1, at 2 o'clock, an extraordinary fine collection of European and American Oil Paintings; to be sold without reserve. They are much superior to the ordinary German lay figure manufactured pictures usually sold or offered in this vicinity and are well worthy the attention of art collectors.

A.—MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER. HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on Friday, May 31, at 11 o'clock, at No. 70 West 54th st., handsome black walnut parlor, dining room and chamber Furniture, Brussels and other Carpets, curled hair Mattresses, &c.; also all kitchen and laundry Furniture and Utensils.

AT AUCTION.—PIANOS—PIANOS. GREAT MORTGAGE SALE OF PIANOS, BY VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, AUCTIONEERS, AT THEIR SALESROOMS, 22 UNION SQUARE, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 6, AT 11 O'CLOCK, sixteen new Pianos from the old and well known manufactory of T. H. Chambers & Son. They consist of ten uprights and six square Pianos, all of the most elegant designs and finish. The name of the house is sufficient guarantee as to quality. Can be seen and examined at our salesroom until day of sale. Sale absolute. By order of Bull's Head Bank, mortgagee.

A.—AT OLD POST OFFICE SALESROOM, on SATURDAY, June 1, 11 A. M., very large sale of Household and Office Furniture, Carpets, &c., new and second hand. (Full particulars in Saturday Herald.)

A.—GEO. W. KEELER, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms, 53 and 55 Liberty st. FRIDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, CONTINUATION SALE ART GOODS. SATURDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, GREAT SALE MOQUET CARPETS, PIER MIRRORS, FINE CABINET FURNITURE.

A.—TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER, will sell at his salesroom, 37 Nassau st., ON SATURDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, BREWSTER PARK PHAETON AND A DEMAREST leather top Buggy, with Pole and Shafts; both nearly new. Set Double and Single Harness, Robes, Whips, &c.

A.—TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER, old stand 37 Nassau st. ON SATURDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, 37 Nassau st., IMMENSE SALE OF CARPETS AND FURNITURE; also 20 very fine Refrigerators.

AT AUCTION.—DRUGS AND FANCY ARTICLES. By VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, Auctioneers, on SATURDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 Union square, 4th av., near 15th st. General assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, A No. 1 Glassware, being stock of a first class Drug Store retiring from business. Will be on exhibition to-morrow (Friday).

A.—J. HOWARD LIVINGSTON, AUCTIONEER.—LIVINGSTON & CO. (offices 1,298 Broadway) will sell at auction on Saturday, June 1, at 10:30 o'clock, all the Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., in French flat, second floor, 423 West 47th st.

AUCTION SALE. PETER BOWE, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms corner 8th st. and University place, a general assortment of Furniture, consisting of Parlor Suits, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rosewood Pianos, Oil Paintings, Chandeliers, black walnut Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Damask Curtains, Cottage Suits, Lounges, Rockers, Tables, Chairs, black walnut Bedsteads, hair and spring Mattresses, large assortment Brussels, Moquet and Ingrain Carpets; Glassware, Oilcloths, Druggets, &c.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. This FRIDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the elegant four story mansion 21 East 17th st., between 5th av. and Union square.
2 elegant rosewood Pianofortes.
1 satin and 2 raw silk Suits, 7 pieces.
2 Bookcases, Lady's Desk.
12 elegant velvet and Brussels Carpets.
4 elegant Centre Tables.
3 Library Tables.
13 elegant imported Bronze Figures.
21 Oil Paintings, by Mulloy, Lepina and others.
Elegant Imported Clocks.
6 Parlor Suits in reps, 7 pieces.
7 elegant French walnut Bedroom Sets.
25 spring and hair Mattresses.
Pillows, Bolsters, Sheets, &c.
2 elegant Buffets, Dining Chairs, Silverware.
Goods packed and shipped. B. R. MARTIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—POSITIVE SALE THIS DAY (FRIDAY), ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the five story brown stone residence 120 WEST 23RD ST., NEAR 6TH AV., commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE, WINDSOR 7½ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES, STATUARY, MIRRORS, &C.
Drawing room Suits, covered in satin, raw silk, cotelaine, style of Queen Anne; Marqueterie Cabinets and Tables, Etageres, Consoles, Pedestals, Centre Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Musical Boxes, choice Oil Paintings, rare Antique Bronzes, groups, statues, pitchers, vases, &c.; Sevres and Ormolu Mantel Sets, Ornaments, &c.
Chambers—Inlaid carved and plain Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, Washstands, Chiffonniers, styles of Eastlake, Louis XIV.; curled hair Mattresses, spring Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Lounges, Chairs, Suits in reps, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Clocks, Mirrors, single Bedsteads, Cribs, Bookstands, Tables, &c.
Dining Room—Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs in leather; Silver, Glass and China Ware; Cutlery, Side Tables and also Furniture of kitchen and servants' apartments.
HENRY C. REED, Jr., Auctioneer.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped.

A. SCHWAB, AUCTIONEER, 277 BOWERY, SELLS June 3, entire Buildings, Lumber, Fixtures, Furniture &c., of the Sylvan Park, 167th st. and 4th av. Further particulars from auctioneer.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, AUCTIONEER. CAMPBELL & CO. sell this day, commencing 10½, in lots, to close business, entire large general assorted stock contained in old established first class Grocery and Tea Store 650 Hudson st., near Gansevoort; barrels Sugars, bags roasted Java Coffee, 10 barrels Hecker extra family Flour, 30 boxes Kingsford satin gloss Starch, 25 boxes Oswego Starch, 20 sacks fine Liverpool Salt, barrels fine dried Apples and Currants, Cigars, bags Lintels, boxes Muscatel Raisins, full and broken chests very best Green and Black Teas, boxes family Soaps, 400 pounds fine Hams, Bacon and Shoulders; barrels Prunes, quantity cases and boxes Gillies' pure assorted Spices, boxes Kingsford Oswego Corn Starch, dozens fine Extract, quantity boxes French Blueing, 25 boxes Kellog's best washing Blue, 60 ten and six pound cans pure English Mustard, Black Pepper, Cinnamon, Cream Tartar, Baking Soda, Cloves, Ginger and Allspice, Paper Bags, 100 Jars, Kellers & Sons' English Marmalades, bags Cocoa Shells, other goods, &c.; superior Platform Scales, other Scales, Clock, Tea, Spice Canisters, Caddies; superior two-wheel patent Kissam Coffee Mill, nearly new; walnut Counters, Gas Fixtures, elegant walnut 25-foot pier Extension Table, fine Horse, grocer top Wagon and Harness, with which sale will commence; grocerymen, buyers, dealers, speculators specially invited; no reserve; rain or shine.

BISSELL & WELLES, AUCTIONEERS. THIS DAY (Friday), May 31, at 10½ A. M., at our Salesroom, No. 15 Murray st. Peremptory sale of over 700 lots Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Also 1,500 dozen American Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery, Carvers, Spoons, &c. Large line French Tinned Ware, Water Coolers, &c., &c. Also by order of consignees, over 300 dozen 2 and 3 Hoop Pails, 125 Nests Painted and Cedar Tubs, 150 dozen Brooms, 300 dozen Toy Pails, 1,500 lbs. Horse Nails, 7d. and 8d., 200 dozen Axe and Pick Handles, 3,000 lbs. Nuts and Bolts, &c., &c.

BY JAMES M. FORD, AUCTIONEER.—EXTRA large sale Parlor, Chamber, Bedroom and Dining Furniture, 2 o'clock, at East Side Salesrooms, 192 3d av., being entire contents gentleman's private mansion, embracing 35 fine Carpets, 2 elegant Mantel Mirrors, 78x66, in excellent condition; 1 rosewood Piano, 7⅓ octave, city makers; 2,000 yards Oilcloths, in remnants, 3 to 20 yards. Sale absolute, rain or shine.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER, will sell on FRIDAY, 31st, at 10 A. M., at No. 511 Broadway, an assortment of Furniture, consisting of hair and spring Mattresses, Bureaus, Chairs, Carpets, Marble Slabs and Gas Fixtures. Also Furniture for account of former purchasers: Extension Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, &c.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE THIS day, 10½ o'clock, No. 705 6th av., the Furniture of a French flat, consisting of elegant Dressing Cases, walnut Bedsteads, Cottage Suits, Book Cases, Lady's Secretary, Desk, Library Tables, Turkish Parlor Suit, Pier and Mantle Mirrors, 300 yards velvet Brussels and ingrain Carpets, hair and husk mattresses, marble top Tables, Extension Table, together with all the Kitchen Utensils. Everything must be sold and removed immediately, as the lady sails for Europe on Saturday. Housekeepers and dealers invited.

BY ULLMANN & CO., AUCTIONEERS—SELLS, 10½ o'clock, 511 10th av., Stock, Fixtures, splendid Ice Box of Grocery Store, in lots.

F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER. Another extensive sale of rich Household Furniture, 100 Carpets, Pianos, Mirrors, &c. THIS DAY (Friday), May 31, at 11 o'clock, At the Salesroom, 596 Broadway, below Houston st., a large lot of fine Carpets, 10 elegant black walnut Bedsteads and Dressingcases, with best hair Mattresses and spring Beds; 9 rich Parlor Suits, covered in satin, tapestry, reps and plush; 2 Parlor Cabinets, 15 large and medium size French Plate, Pier and Mantel Mirrors; 2 rosewood Pianos, Library Tables, Bookcases, Etageres, Lounges, Dining Chairs, Pillar Extension Tables, Buffet, Amour Wardrobes, Hall Stand, fine Oil Paintings and Engravings, Bronzes, Curtains and Cornices, Secretary, China and Glass Ware; also two ¾-size first class Billiard Tables, complete, Secretary Bed, Refrigerators, &c. Catalogues early this morning.
N. B.—The Carpets will be sold at 3½ o'clock.

H. B. HERTS & SON, AUCTIONEERS. ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, CABINETS, PEDESTALS, EASLES, &C., FRIDAY, MAY 31, AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M., AT NO. 19 UNION SQUARE, WEST. Messrs. Herts & Son will sell as above the most superb assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture ever offered at public sale, embracing Eastlake, Medieval, Queen Anne, English Gothic and other modern styles, offering a fine opportunity to those in want of really elegant furniture. Sale positive and unreserved.

H. B. HERTS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell, on Saturday, June 1, at 2 P. M., at No. 19 Union square, the entire balance of Ladies' and Children's Fine Imported Clothing, Underclothing, Robes, Mantles, &c., &c. Sale positive to close the consignments. By order of the importers.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.—SATURDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at new salesroom, No. 53 Bowery, new and second hand Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Clocks, Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, Silk Umbrellas and general Merchandise. Dealers especially invited.

ISIDORE J. SWARZKOPF, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell to-morrow elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Brussels Carpets, &c., of private family. Particulars to-morrow.

J. DAVIDSON, AUCTIONEER, SELLS, 10½ o'clock, 68 Nassau st., entire Stock and Fixtures of Custom Shoe Store, consisting in great quantities hand sewed Shoes, Gaiters; also Desks, Carpets, Showcases, Fixtures, &c.; only in lots; merchants and shoemakers invited.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Burghart's salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 7th st., all the elegant Furniture, Carpets, Pier and other Mirrors, Pictures, Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c., of two private residences, removed for convenience of sale.

JOHN H. WILSON, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY (FRIday), 11 o'clock, 580 Greenwich st., Contents of first class Livery Stable. See horse and carriage column.

M. NUSSBAUM, AUCTIONEER, 261 BOWERY, SELLS this day, 10 o'clock, 435 East 14th st., Stock and Fixtures of grocery store; Teas, Soap, Fixtures, Horse, Wagon, &c., in lots.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOS. J. M'GRATH, AUCtioneer, 158 Chatham st., corner Mulberry, will sell this day, 11 o'clock A. M., 600 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order Patrick Starr, 3d av.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at salesrooms, 94 Bowery, 700 lots Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Table Linen, Underclothing, Sheets, Spreads, Pillows, Boots, Shoes. Also, at 11 o'clock, 200 lots Coats, Pantaloons and Vests. By order of D. G. Ferguson, 521½ Broome st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, GENERAL AUCtioneer, salesroom No. 152 Canal st., near Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 700 lots men's and women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order Fullan Bros., 315 West 39th st.

PHILIP SCHWEINBURG, AUCTIONEER, SELLS, 9½ o'clock, elegant Fixtures and Stock of Cigar Store 200 2d st.; Showcases, Mirrors, Figures, Counters, Tobacco, Cigars, in lots.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—IN PURSUANCE OF TWO CERtain judgments of the Supreme Court I, the undersigned receiver named in said judgments, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, at No. 13 Spruce st., in the city of New York, on the 28th day of May, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by RICHARD FIELD, Auctioneer, everything requisite for a first class printing house, consisting of Cylinder and Hand Presses, Engines, Shafting, Hydraulic Presses, a very large quantity of Type, Cabinets, Stands, Stones, Galleys, Chases, Sticks, Circus Wood Cuts, Bill Posters and Miscellaneous Goods, formerly belonging to Torrey Brothers. EDMOND HUERSTEL, Receiver. Adjournment.—The above sale is adjourned until Tuesday, June 4, at 10 o'clock forenoon. EDMOND HUERSTEL, Receiver.

RICHARD WALTERS' SONS, AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 131 Franklin st., Stock and Fixtures of Liquor Store—viz., Bar and Back Bar, Icehouse, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Beer Pump, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE—VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, Sheriff's Auctioneers, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 110, 112 East 13th st., Coupe, Horse, Harness, Whip, Lap Robe and two Blankets. BERNARD REILLY, Sheriff. W. FITZPATRICK, Deputy.
Also, at 22 Union square, at 11 o'clock, two cases and contents, consisting of Nos. 15, 16 and 17 of the Aldine. BERNARD REILLY, Sheriff. W. FITZPATRICK, Deputy.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY (FRIday), May 31, at 9½ o'clock sharp, No. 81 Grand st., the entire Fixtures and Furniture of a first class Restaurant, viz.:—of a fine Range, copper Boiler, a large lot copper Kettles and Pans, Crockery, Glassware, Cooking Utensils, Chairs, Tables, Linens, &c., also Barroom Furniture, Icebox, Gas Fixtures, &c. Sale positive; in lots; goods to be removed immediately after the sale.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER, THIS DAY (FRIDAY), May 31, 11 o'clock, 15½ and 17 Bowery, by order of the consignees, about $45,000 imported Wines and Liquors; 250 bbls. Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, as Ashland, Crow's, Blue and Beargrass, Rohrer, Stevens', Clark's and other choice brands, various ages. Casks Brandies, Gin, Rum, Port and Sherry Wines. Also, about 350 cases imported Brandies, Claret and Rhine Wines, Gin, Champagne; Cigars, Safes, &c. Sale positive, without reserve. Also, a lot of Wines and Liquors in cases and demijohns, removed from a first class sample room.

S. KINSTLER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at 450, 452 Canal st., a fine lot of body, tapestry Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, Bureaus, Mattresses; also one Piano, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—BY VIRTUE OF a chattel mortgage I will sell on this day, at 10½ o'clock, at Auction Rooms, 93 Bleecker st., Hotel and Saloon Furniture, a large lot of Cane Chairs, Tables, Crockery, Plated Ware, viz., Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Pitchers, Castors, &c., French Plate, oval and square, Mirrors, Oyster Broiler, Counters, Chandeliers, Ale Pumps, fine Oil Paintings, Walnut Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Dressing Bureaus, Marble Top Commodes, Sideboard, &c. JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOMS 93 Bleecker st., will sell on thisday, at 2 o'clock, the contents of the Lager Beer and Lunch Room, at 446 8th av., between 32d and 33d sts., splendid 4 pull English Ale Pump, Walnut Counters, one fine Lager Beer Ice House, round and square Tables, Walnut Screen Doors, Glassware, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—BY VIRTUE chattel mortgage I will sell on Saturday, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Fixtures and Furniture of the restaurant and bar room at 411 Broadway; walnut Counters, Tables, Chairs, elegant Range, Crockery, Glassware, Silverware.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND Transportation.

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, May 24, 1878.—Sealed proposals, indorsed Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing or Transportation, &c. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 61 and 63 Wooster st., New York, will be received until 11 A. M. of Tuesday, June 18, 1878, for furnishing for the Indian service about 675,000 pounds Bacon, 38,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 160,000 pounds Beans, 28,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,000,000 pounds Corn, 450,000 pounds Coffee, 7,000,000 pounds Flour, 56,000 pounds Feed, 200,000 pounds hard Bread, 113,000 pounds Hominy, 13,880 pounds Lard, 1,100 barrels mess Pork, 215,000 pounds Rice, 7,000 pounds Tea, 56,000 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 100,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 920,000 pounds Sugar, and 1,356,000 pounds Wheat.

Also Blankets, woollen and cotton Goods, consisting in part of Ticking, 35,000 yards; standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 29,500 yards; Duck, 218,850 yards; Denims, 14,680 yards; Gingham, 32,500 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 48,800 yards; Satinet, 9,000 yards; brown Sheeting, 250,000 yards; bleached Sheeting, 26,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 29,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 7,300 yards; Winsey, 7,500 yards; Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies and miscellaneous Articles, such as Wagons, Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c., &c.

Also Transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods, and articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each agency and the kinds and quantities, in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 61 and 63 Wooster st., New York; to E. E. Kingsley, No. 30 Clinton place, New York; Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York, and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Army, at Chicago, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha and Cheyenne.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS ONLY RECEIVABLE ON FOLLOWING BANKS, &C.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some one of the following banks or government depositories for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, viz.:—Chemical National, New York; National Broadway, New York; Metropolitan National, New York; Ninth National, New York; Philadelphia National, Philadelphia; First National, Baltimore; Third National, Cincinnati; Union National, Chicago; Fourth National, St. Louis, and Citizen's National, Washington, D. C.; and the United States Assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis.

E. A. HAYT, Commissioner.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, TWO OR THREE furnished Rooms for light housekeeping, with privilege of bath room. Address, stating terms, CAMPBELL, Herald Uptown office.

WANTED—A PLEASANT, UNFURNISHED FLAT OR Apartment, between 5th and 7th avs., 23d and 45th sts., near Gilbert Railroad station preferred. Address BACHELOR, Herald Uptown Branch.

WANTED—BEDROOM IN EXCHANGE FOR SUPerior vocal and instrumental lessons; highest references. Address GENTLEMAN, Herald Uptown office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS AND MONUMENTS CHEAPER than ever. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

BILLIARDS.

AT NEW WAREROOMS OF H. W. COLLENDER, 788 Broadway, between Grace Church and Stewart's—Billiard Tables, new and second hand, in latest designs; best goods and lowest prices.

AMERICAN STANDARD BILLIARD TABLES, NEW and second hand, at reduced prices; Balls, Cloths, Tips, Chalk, Cues, &c. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES VERY LOW; BALLS turned and colored, $1 per set, at PHELAN'S, 14 Vesey st.

SECOND HAND POOL AND BILLIARD TABLES from $100 upward. L. DECKER & CO., 726 Broadway.

STORAGE.

AT MORGAN & BROTHERS' STORAGE WAREhouses, 232 and 234 West 47th st., near Broadway—Separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c.; inspection solicited.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C.—Separate rooms; lowest rates; elevator; watchman. WILLIAM H. MICHALES, 38, 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33D to 34th st.—Storage for furniture, baggage, goods and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; always accessible. Office 300 West 34th st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES AND general merchandise; low rate; security and absolute responsibility guaranteed. SMITH & SILLS, 750 and 752 8th av.

CLOTHING.

A 33½ 6TH AV., NEAR 4TH ST., PAYS HIGHEST value for cast off Clothing, &c. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN, 33½ 6th av.

AT MINTZ'S, 1,608 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 48TH and 49th sts., Broadway prices paid for Cast-off Clothing, Jewelry, Books. Please call or address B. MINTZ, 1,608 Broadway.

AT HARRIS', 1,274 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 32D and 33d sts., Broadway prices paid for cast-off Clothing, Books, &c., by calling or addressing B. HARRIS, 1,274.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S, 68 6TH AV., NEAR WAverley place, utmost value paid for Cast-off Clothing. Call or address.

AT FLATTO'S, 816 6TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.—50 per cent more than elsewhere will positively be paid for ladies' and gentlemen's cast off Clothing by addressing Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

A GREAT DEMAND.—$20,000 OF CAST OFF CLOTHing, Carpets, Books, &c., wanted for the Western market. 178 7th av. Mr. or Mrs. ANHALT.

A WASHINGTONIAN LETTER.

A RELIC OF THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY—HIS THOUGHTS AT VALLEY FORGE IN THE SPRING OF 1778.

[From the Shenandoah Herald, May 29.]

One hundred years ago last Saturday General Washington and his patriot army were encamped at Valley Forge, awaiting the withdrawal of the British from Philadelphia, for which evident preparations were making. While there and thus waiting Washington wrote the following letter to his friend Cæsar A. Rodney, Governor of Delaware, and after denouncing some slander among the many then current against him, a copy of which it seems Governor Rodney had sent him, he discusses the military situation with frankness, and then goes on to complain of the dilatory action of that most exasperating of bodies, the Continental Congress of that day, the progenitor of the body now vexing the nation by similar slowness and procrastination. The letter is an interesting one, and is in a remarkable state of preservation:—

VALLEY FORGE, May 25, 1778.

DEAR SIR—If anything of greater moment than declaring that every word contained in the Pamphlet you were obliging enough to send me was spurious had occured, I should not have suffered your favour of the 6th inst. to have remained so long unacknowledged.—these letters are written with a great deal of art—the intermixture of so many family circumstances (which by the by wanted foundation in truth) gives an air of plausibility, which renders the villany greater; as the whole is a contrivance to answer the most diabolical purposes—who the author of them is, I know not; from information, or acquaintance, he must have had some knowledge of the component parts of my family, but has most egregiously mistaken facts in several instances, tho' the design of his labours is as clear as the sun in its meridian brightness.

The favorable issue of our negotiations with France is a matter for heart felt joy—big with important events—and must I should think, chalk out a plain and easy road to independence, from which, I hope, we shall not depart from a mistaken opinion on the one hand, that the great work is already finished—or, to finish it, adopt measures of precipitation—that G Britain would have submitted to any indignity from France, in order to wreak her vengeance upon America. I have not the smallest doubt, but since the declaration of the King of France through the Marquis de Noailles they have no choice but war: But how under the present circumstances they will conduct it, is a matter not so easily understood, as all their ways have been ways of darkness—that they will be under a necessity of giving up the Continent, or their Islands seems obvious to me, if the accounts we have received of the French force in the West Indies be true—Halifax and Canada will I presume be strengthened, and if they can afford a garrison sufficient, they may attempt to hold New York, unless every idea of subjugating America is given up, in that case their whole resentment will be leveled at France.

The enemy are making every preparation for, and seem to be upon the point of leaving Philadelphia—in my judgment, and from many corresponding circumstances, I am convinced they are bound to New York, whether by land or water, whether as a place of rendezvous or to operate on the North river, is not yet clear—our situation here on account of the sick and stores, is embarrassing, as I dare not detach largely to harass the enemy in case of a land move through the Jersey before they have actually crossed the Delaware, and then it will be too late, as their distance to South Amboy will be much less than ours, and no water to obstruct; to which may also be added the advantage of a days march, which they must gain on us:—were it not for the number of our sick (upwards of 3,000 in camp) and security of stores which are covered by our present position, and strength I could take such a post in Jersey as would make their passage through that State very difficult and dangerous to them; but the impracticability of doing this without exposing this camp to insult and injury, is well known to them, and some part of their conduct justifies a report that at all events they will aim a blow at this army before they go off.

If Congress were fully impressed with the disadvantages and real injury which the service sustains for want of the regimental regulations—the inconvenience to, and dissatisfaction of the officers, on account of the uncertainty they are under with respect to their continuing or not, when the reduction of regiments and officers in each regiment are made, I think they would not delay from day to day for upward of three months a measure which a few hours, if heartily set about, would accomplish; but I have so often and so fully represented this matter that I shall give them no further trouble on this head as a body—happy I own would it be if these regulations and our military arrangements were made; it would be a means of relieving me from a number of perplexing applications and the service of much embarrassment.

I am, d'r sir,
Yr most obed't ser't,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

P. S.—I observe what you say respecting the recruits, rather draughts, in and from Virginia.—I was never called upon by the State for officers, or directed by Congress to send any to aid in this business, but thinking such a measure might be necessary, I ordered the officers of the disbanded Regiments and such as had gone to Virginia on furlough to call upon, and receive, the Governor's orders with respect to the marching of them to camp. That something has been wrong in conducting the draughts, assembling the men, &c., admits of no doubt, for out of the fifteen hundred ordered last fall and the two thousand this spring, we have received only 1,242 which is so horrible a deficiency that I made a representation thereof to the State.—I most sincerely condole with you on the loss of your Brother. I am as before,

G. W———N.

THE EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK.

The New York Exchange for woman's work, at No. 4 East Twentieth street, was thrown open to the public yesterday, and, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the day and the numerous outside attractions, a large number of visitors were present. The object of this society is to cover ground that the Decorative Art Society does not reach. It does not make a specialty of art work, but will not refuse what is sent. The idea of the society is to benefit ladies who are obliged to help themselves and desire to do so without publicity. Any articles that ladies can make, either useful or ornamental, are accepted and offered for sale at moderate prices. The number and variety of the articles contributed already proves how great is the necessity for just such a salesroom. There are among the contributions decorated panels and baby's outfits, curtains embroidered in elaborate designs and old ladies' caps. Indeed one missed nothing that the nimble fingers of women could make. The province of the society extends as far as the kitchen, and shelves well stocked with homemade preserves and pickles, cake and bonbons tempt the appetite. Special attention will be paid to this department, and persons desiring such articles as the above have only to leave their orders at the society's rooms. Ladies who have not the time and perhaps not the inclination to "do up" their own pickles and preserves, and do not care for the factory made articles to be had at the shops, will find these homemade "goodies" an inestimable boon. The society has received a quantity of crystallized strawberries from the South, put up in dainty little baskets and tied with gay ribbons, and from nearer home sponge cake which has that wholesome, appetizing appearance only given to homemade cakes. The managers are particularly anxious to do an order business, so that the ladies who do the work may be sure of a sale for their goods, and announce that they will take orders for pickles, cakes, preserves, children's clothing, embroidery and worsted work. The specimens of worsted work now at the salesrooms are really remarkable for beauty and usefulness. A "suggestion book" will be kept at the salesroom, in which will be written down any hints from customers of articles likely to find a sale. There is no place in New York of the description of this exchange, and its want has been long felt. Now that it has been opened and under such favorable auspices success is sure to attend it. Not only is it a blessing to those who send their goods for sale, but to the buyers, who will find that the work done by the lady contributors is better than they could find elsewhere.

THE "AFFAIR ZASSULITCH."

WHAT CAUSED THE BOLD VERA TO ATTEMPT THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PREFECT OF ST. PETERSBURG—WHY HER SWEETHEART WAS FLOGGED IN PRISON—STATEMENT OF AN OFFICIAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2, 1878.

As the "affair Zassulitch" has caused so much excitement throughout the Russian Empire and widespread comment in all the leading journals of Europe, I have obtained the following statement from an official connected with the regency or government of this city, who, it will be seen, claims that the Prefect was perfectly justified by law in applying the rod to Bogolioubof. This document will show why the corporal punishment was inflicted. The writer was at the prison when the *émeute* occurred, and has been engaged in all the proceedings to which it has given rise:—

DEFENCE OF THE PREFECT.

"ST. PETERSBURG, April 28, 1878.

"On the 13th of July, 1877, while the Prefect of St. Petersburg was making an official visit to the House of Detention, he was questioned with gross impertinence by a political prisoner named Bogolioubof (the sweetheart of Vera Zassulitch), ending with an open insult. At a sign from Bogolioubof the other prisoners became extremely rebellious, shouted and clamored and broke the windows of their cells in order to hurl their pails and other utensils at the Prefect. With the view of restoring order and preventing the recurrence of the scene, the guilty parties were subjected to the severest penalties by order of the Prefect. The principal and instigator of the trouble was punished with twenty-five strokes from a rod on his bare back (Bogolioubof died while receiving this punishment, for which Vera Zassulitch attempted to assassinate the Prefect). This measure, as applied to Bogolioubof, was legal in the strictest sense, because the precise sentence of the Senatorial tribunal which condemned him had been delivered on the 8th of April previous. As the condemned did not appeal, the sentence took effect from the 22d of April. The sentence was confirmed May 19 by an imperial edict concerning the trouble at the Place de Kazan on December 6, 1876. On the 20th of June, 1877, an order, No. 893, was received from the Deputy Solicitor General of the Department of Cassation of the Senatorial Court, ordering the Governor of the House of Detention to place the prisoners under control of the authorities for the government of St. Petersburg, and designating Bogolioubof and the others as 'individuals subject to banishment or transportation with hard labor from this date,' and enjoining him to see the sentence fully carried into effect so long as they remained under his control. On the 20th of June, then, the prisoners were placed under control of the Prefect, and, as the law requires, each made a declaration in writing that his sentence had been communicated to him.

LEGAL PUNISHMENT.

"From the foregoing it will not be doubted for an instant that on the 13th of July, 1877, Bogolioubof belonged to the category of those condemned to penal servitude, and it was as a member of this class he was reached by the penalties contained in the law and suffered corporal punishment according to the tenor of article 807 of volume 14 of the Criminal Code, which declares criminals of this category liable to the rod, even in cases of trifling breaches of discipline. The text says plainly that in all such cases these individuals may be, during the time of their imprisonment, punished by the prison authorities to the extent of 100 strokes from a rod (*verge*); the authorities may also employ the cat-o'-nine-tails. The circumstance that Bogolioubof found himself still a prisoner in the House of Detention did not invalidate the right of the authorities. That right is clear in this case, as the law authorizes the chief officer, and also a deputy, to inflict slight corporal punishment on convicts who may be insubordinate during probationary imprisonment—*i. e.*, while on their way to and before arrival at the place of internment. It may not be inappropriate to add that governors of prisons, penitentiary keepers and others have power to punish their prisoners with the rod, though they have not been deprived of all their civil rights, and are less criminal than those condemned to banishment and hard labor who lose all civil privileges."

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

DETAILS OF THE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT ARLINGTON, ILL.—A MAN BUTCHERS THE WOMAN WHO SCORNS HIM—FIENDISH BRUTALITY.

The Chicago *Tribune*, May 28, gives a revolting description of the horrible butchery recently committed at Arlington, Ill., by Samuel Kearney. A letter from the scene of the crime says:—

Samuel Kearney, the prime actor, was born in Ireland and emigrated to this country when yet a boy. Some twenty years ago he left here for California and returned six or seven years since. He was a man of powerful muscular development, about forty years of age, five feet ten inches in height, weight 180 pounds, with a forbidding, sinister, sandy complexion, peculiarly small brown eyes, and of an exceedingly quarrelsome disposition. His victim, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheahan, *née* Cullenbine, was born near Ottawa, Canada, and came to this place with her parents when quite young. She is said to have been a very prepossessing young girl, full of life, laughter and mirth. She married, about seven or eight years ago, one Mr. Sheahan, from whom she separated about a year after, finding that he was a worthless fellow, since which time she has resided in this place with her parents. She formed an acquaintance with Kearney about five years since, which ripened into infatuation on his part and seemed not to be altogether unfavorably received by her till up to a short time ago, when a coolness, growing into indifference on her part, so visibly offended him that he became jealous of her and exceedingly morose. Last Saturday evening they were seen in town together, and, although he was in the habit of boarding with her family when out of employment, he was forbidden by her to sleep in the house that night. This was, it is supposed, in consequence of her wishing to get rid of him. This treatment seems to have confirmed his resolution to have revenge. He returned to the house on Sunday, and, after dinner with the family and conversing as freely and friendly as usual, he busied himself for a portion of the afternoon with writing two letters in his pocket memorandum book, addressed to his victim and her father. After writing he went into the town for a walk, returning about half-past five o'clock and going directly up stairs. It appears he found her dressing to go out for a walk. Shortly after a scream was heard, followed by a heavy fall. It is supposed he rushed upon her with a butcher knife, inflicting one or more severe wounds, as much blood was found up stairs. She, being one of the most muscular women in the county, and, finding herself assailed, probably grappled with him and threw him on the floor and then rushed down stairs crying "Murder!" Two shots were fired at her while descending. Her father, hearing the cries and reports, rushed to her assistance, and, on opening the stair door, beheld his daughter bathed in blood, while her assassin was holding her back by the hair, prodding and cutting her with the knife. On seeing the old man he immediately let go of his victim and fired at him, inflicting a wound in the hip which will not prove dangerous. The daughter, taking advantage of the momentary release, rushed past her father crying out, "Oh, father, I am murdered!" She had, however, scarcely reached the front porch when the assassin, fearing, as it were, his victim would escape him, seemed to redouble his frenzy and his speed, and, springing upon her like an enraged tiger, drew her life's blood by severing the carotid artery. The victim reeled and fell from the porch to the grass plat beneath with her face to the ground. The demon sprang on her back, and, taking hold of her hair, raised her head with one hand, while he passed the butcher knife forward under the neck, and all but severed the head from the body. The father and mother were witnesses of this diabolical butchery, but, being paralyzed by fear and powerless from age, were unable to stop the bloody work. The old lady, however, tried to push him off, but he disregarded her until he accomplished his work; then, springing upon her, drew his pistol and fired at her, the bullet grazing slightly the back of her neck. The barber then coming he fired at him, but missed. That gentleman did not wait for a second shot. The constable was next to come up, but, being unarmed and seeing a pistol pointed at him, retreated for his revolver. Kearney then went to the back of the house, where he tried to stab himself, but, the knife coming against the chest bone, did not succeed. He next attempted to cut his throat with it, but failed. He then came back to the porch, and, sitting down, drew a razor from his pocket and succeeded quickly in cutting the left carotid vein and windpipe, laid back on the porch and expired in a few moments, within a few yards of his victim. Much of the letter to her is wholly unfit for publication. It was marked by coarseness and low vulgarity, which is said to have been characteristic of the man. He accused her of squandering all his earnings for the last five years, and in return she had "gone back on" him. He said his love was so great he valued her more than worlds. He spoke of killing her, her sister, Mrs. Boucher, her daughter and Dr. Hathorn, if they came in his way, and then kill himself. In the letter to the father he said he was going to kill "Lib," as he called her, and then himself. While he blamed the actions of the father somewhat he said he would not injure him. He also stated in that letter that her going back on him was the cause of his determination to kill her. Mrs. Sheahan was well liked and much respected by her acquaintances, and the letters left with the object of slandering her have no weight. The house of mourning is crowded with friends from all parts of the country, while her murderer's remains lie just as he died, with open eyes and gashed throat, in a common box in the calaboose. I have just heard that the murderer has been spirited away. The residents at large strongly remonstrated against his burial in the cemetery.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[NOTE.—Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write only on one side of the paper.—ED. HERALD.]

WHEN WILL IT BE CLEANED?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish to ask the Street Cleaning Bureau when they intend to clean Tenth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. It is in a very dirty condition at the present time. DUST.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Why does not the Sixpenny Savings Bank settle with its thousands of depositors? There are sufficient assets that can be converted into cash in twenty-four hours to pay a dividend of fifty per cent. SUFFERER.

SMOKING ON THE CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In view of the approach of warm weather, when open doors and windows on the street cars will be desirable, would it not be well for the companies of the several lines to enforce the rule against smoking on the cars? FRESH AIR.

DEAD AND DANGEROUS TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Whose duty is it to remove the dead shade trees in the city? There are hundreds of them so long dead that they are literally rotten at the base and liable to fall. Again, there is a large number of dead limbs on our trees that should be removed, as they disfigure our beautiful forest trees. X. Y. Z.

DEFECTIVE CHIMNEYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There is scarcely a house built in which the chimneys draw properly, and, in consequence, the eye is constantly offended by an unsightly array of contrivances which are placed on their tops to remedy the evil. If parties building would make the flues perfectly square, and not less than ten (twelve or fourteen would be better) inches in size all this trouble would be avoided and many handsome houses would be saved from disfigurement. Would not an ordinance to this effect be a good thing? DRAUGHT.

A MODEL HEALTH INSPECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The soap factory at No. 142 West Seventeenth street having been reported to the Board of Health as a nuisance the inspector called about two weeks ago and said he would have it stopped. On Wednesday he called again, said that there was no smell, and, using language both profane and insulting, said that we would have to go in the factory and see them boiling fat and then swear to it. What are the inspectors paid for? He says unless we make an affidavit that he can do nothing, and we must stand the smell. A VICTIM.

COLORED CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am shocked to see a proposition to abolish colored public schools and to admit the negro children to the white schools. While conceding the justice and right of the negro race to equal political rights I am totally opposed to social equality, which would be practically brought about by white and black children intermingling at school. I am satisfied that nine-tenths of the white parents and scholars are opposed to the scheme, and in simple justice they should be consulted. To test the question I would suggest that two papers, one in favor of and one opposed to admitting negroes to the white schools, be placed in each school to obtain the signatures of the parents of scholars. PHILOMEL.

A WAIL FROM BROOKLYN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish to call attention to the fearful condition of Broadway, in the vicinity of De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, which is being caused by the Broadway Railroad Company putting down new tracks. It has been in the condition I speak of for the past two months, and, with the warm weather coming on, the residents will be either smothered with the dust or else with the heat, as we are obliged to keep our doors and windows closed. If the Alderman of the Eighteenth ward would only "show" himself and attend to the interests of the taxpayers we would not be annoyed in this manner, but he cannot be found except about election times. Cannot something be done for us poor, unfortunate storekeepers? TAXPAYER.

STREET INDICATORS IN THE CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I fully agree with "Beyond Endurance" in regard to all he says about the street car conductors not calling out the names of the streets. The inconvenience is greater at night, when it is almost impossible to distinguish the names of the streets, at least not without "craning" your head around to the great inconvenience of yourself and all about you. I do not think, however, the conductor is wholly to blame. It is the company's business to study the convenience of their passengers. The conductor has enough to attend to without keeping the names of ten or more streets on his mind. I recollect a gentleman showing a plan to obviate this difficulty that seemed cheap and practical, but none of our street railroad companies would adopt it. The public is denied this convenience simply because it would not increase the earnings of the roads. There is plenty of money to spend in law with rival lines; but $10 for an indicator is preposterous. REX.

REFORM IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I hope parents and others will keep sending their complaints to the HERALD until the school children are legally protected from the injustice and caprice of teachers or principals in the schools. I have four children attending one of the public schools, where the school is dismissed at twelve o'clock for dinner. Those children are obliged to run through the streets having but fifteen minutes to swallow their dinner, as they must be off again at half-past twelve to be in school at a quarter to one o'clock, and often have to leave their homes in great haste with bread and butter in their hands. If the Grand Jury or the Board of Education will not take cognizance of the matter parents should bring the matter into some of the courts. In one of the public schools I have seen the children assemble at half-past eight in the morning and spend three-quarters of an hour in marching and going through a review in regular military style, with music; and yet the children are not allowed one hour to go to their homes for dinner. I hope parents will speak for their little ones, who cannot speak for themselves. L.

THE MURDERED BOATMAN.

THE GAG FOUND IN BARNEY FERRON'S MOUTH ACCOUNTED FOR.

It will be remembered that when the body of Bernard Ferron, the boatman, was recovered from the waters of the Erie Basin a rope was found in the mouth and fastened at the back of the head, forming a gag. John Wright, the youth who admitted that he had murdered Ferron, denied all knowledge of the gag. He said that when he dropped the body of his victim overboard he weighted it with old iron, but did not place a gag in Ferron's mouth either before or after he killed him. The police of Brooklyn have since learned that about a week after Ferron was killed his head was discovered near the surface of the water by three young men of this city, who were rowing in the vicinity of the basin. Having a rope in the boat they fastened it about the head of the dead boatman with the intention of towing the body to the shore. The body was so heavily weighted, however, that they were unable to accomplish their purpose, and they cut the rope at the back of the head, leaving the piece around it which was found by the police. On their return to this city the young men met a boy, to whom they related the story of the discovery of the body. The boy, upon arriving at the foot of Hicks street, repeated the story to Mr. Seeley, who has a boathouse there. Mr. Seeley stated to the police what he had heard, and they, after a diligent search, have succeeded in finding the young men above alluded to, and verified the story. The portion of the rope which they cut from the pieces passing around the head was produced by the young men and it corresponds exactly with the portion found in the mouth of the deceased.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

William H. Marston & Son, dealers in coal at No. 99 Beaver street, are endeavoring to compromise with their creditors. They offer ten per cent, of which two and one-half per cent is cash and the balance in notes at three, six and nine months, and to give the real estate to the creditors. The real estate consists of fifty-two houses and lots in Philadelphia, which cost $392,900 and are mortgaged for $182,900; a house and lot in Stuyvesant street, which cost $15,065 and is mortgaged for $15,000; a house and lot in Willoughby street, Brooklyn, cost $20,000 and is subject to a mortgage for $15,000. The equity in the real estate is valued at $50,000, and the creditors desire that it should be managed by a trustee and not sacrificed. All the merchandise creditors are in favor of accepting the terms and conditions. The total liabilities, including mortgages, are about $292,914, of which $80,014 are for merchandise. The assets, exclusive of real estate, are $12,432, and the total assets, estimating the equity in real estate at $50,000, are about $277,000.

At a meeting yesterday of the creditors of N. L. Burdick & Brother, manufacturers of packing boxes, at No. 117 Prince street, and dealers in lumber, a statement was presented showing liabilities amount-

[CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.]

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

[CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.]

ing to $16,000 and real assets $4,500. The firm submitted a proposition for a settlement at twenty cents on the dollar in unsecured notes at three, six, nine, twelve and fifteen months, which was accepted by a majority of the creditors.

Five creditors of Alfred J. Van Allen, of Kinderhook, have filed a petition in bankruptcy against him in this city; their claims aggregate $13,922, the largest being those of Isaac J. Van Allen, $11,022, and Albert M. Card, $2,750.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Emil C. Cahn, manufacturer of pocket books, at No. 53 Franklin street, by three creditors, whose united claims amount to $1,675, and the matter will be heard for adjudication on Saturday.

Finnin M. Casey, druggist, at Mount Vernon, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy in this city, having liabilities amounting to $5,600, the largest creditors being W. H. Schieffelin & Co., $2,300; D. C. Hicken, $1,000. His stock has been sold by the Sheriff.

HORSES' TAILS.

Opinions on the Propriety of Docking Them.

MR. BERGH ON THE LAW.

He Claims that the Practice Violates It.

The discussion started by the recent arrest of a trainer in the employ of Mr. August Belmont, Jr., for the offence of docking the tail of a polo pony has by no means lost interest among the horsemen of New York, though considered as a discussion it was perhaps somewhat lacking, for, so far as the HERALD reporter was able to collect opinions, they were nearly unanimous. The view of Mr. Bergh and his associates, who caused the arrest of the trainer, was pronounced a far fetched one, and the idea of calling it cruelty to shorten a horse's tail by the process of docking that is followed was ridiculed as absurd. One gentleman who drives his horses daily and cares for them most kindly said to the writer, "I think as much of my horses as Mr. Bergh does, I am sure; but I don't consider it any more cruel to dock a tail that is crooked or that is so obstreperous as to interfere with my reins than I do for my wife to have my daughter's ears pierced, or a wart burned from the hand, if she had a wart, or to have the babies vaccinated. Improve the horse? Why, of course, it improves the horse. I don't believe it strengthens the spinal column, unless in case of disease, and I don't think that the blood that would naturally flow in the part that is amputated will do more good elsewhere, although I see Dr. Going quotes authorities in the HERALD this morning who advance these views. But I do believe it is an improvement to straighten a crooked tail, and I believe it is an improvement in a horse to shorten his tail if he switches it around so as to interfere with the comfort or safety of the rider or driver. I have had several horses' tails banged at different times, although I prefer, as a matter of taste, a horse with a long tail. I have found it necessary for disease or for a habit of switching, or for a deformity—the tail being crooked—and in the latter case, which I suppose Mr. Bergh would carp at, I did not consider it cruelty. It is, of course, a painful operation. So is shaving with me, and I really believe an unskilful barber hurts me more than a skilful veterinary surgeon hurts a horse when he docks him. The operation is very much quicker, and the horse does not seem to mind it half as much as I know I mind being shaved. There are plenty of things for Mr. Bergh to attend to without bothering himself about the docking of horses' tails."

VETERINARY SURGEONS' VIEWS.

Among veterinary surgeons the view taken was substantially the same as that of Dr. Cattanach and Dr. Going, as set forth in their cards published in yesterday's HERALD—*i. e.*, that the operation, although it is unquestionably attended with some pain, is not a cruel one, excepting by a forced interpretation of the word, for the pain is of very short duration and is followed by indisputable benefits. Veterinary Surgeon Charles G. Bunell, of Lexington avenue, who has had many years' experience and is looked upon as one of the old school practitioners, said that it was in many cases a benefit to a horse to have his tail docked. "I have not performed the operation myself," he said, "for ten years. The last time I did it was on a horse over at the stage stables of which I had charge for about twelve years. That horse had an unusually long tail and he was continually striking the end of it against the whiffletree, so that he kept it sore all the time. Now, in a case like that it was manifestly a merciful thing to cut off the end of the tail. Then a horse's tail often grows off to one side or grows down close between his hind legs, and it benefits his appearance to have it cut so that it will hang better. That might be considered a benefit to the owner rather than to the horse, for the horse may not appreciate the improvement in his looks as much as the owner, who can sell him for $50 or $100 more in consequence of it."

"Is the operation a painful one?" asked the reporter.

"Well, it used to be pretty painful. The tail was cut off and the end was seared with an iron and rosin put on it. Of course, the cutting and burning were painful. But now they do not use the iron, I believe, and really the pain is so short and so trifling in comparison with the benefit it works that it seems hardly worth while to consider it."

NOT A PAINFUL OPERATION.

Dr. Nostrand, of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, said that he knew nothing of the particulars of the case of Fraser, the trainer, whose arrest was caused by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but he seemed considerably astonished to think that any one should consider it an act of cruelty to dock a horse's tail, although, Mr. Bergh, he knew, had some curious ideas about horses.

"I don't see why he doesn't object to the process of gelding," he said, "or that of firing for the spavin. Both of them are far more painful than docking, and yet I never heard of any one, even Mr. Bergh, objecting to them."

It was suggested that Mr. Bergh's idea was probably that a painful operation that was not necessary was cruel, while a necessary operation was not cruel.

"But docking is a necessary operation," said Dr. Nostrand.

"Is it not done generally for the sake of stylish appearance?" asked the reporter.

He almost regretted asking the question a moment later, for an aged retainer of the stable who stood by chewing a dilapidated straw sniffed in a most contemptuous manner. "If you was to dock a horse nowadays," he said, "he'd be took for an old horse."

HOW THE OPERATION IS PERFORMED.

"They used to dock horses for the sake of a stylish appearance," said Dr. Nostrand, "but they don't now, unless the tail is deformed or crooked. But they do dock them for that or for anything else that ails the tail that can be cured by docking, so I fail to see the difference between that and the other operations I mentioned. Certainly it is not as painful as either of the others. The tail is placed in position in a grooved block and the knife comes down like that, and it's all over." And he brought his hands together in a way that reminded of the operation of a small guillotine.

"I do not believe," he said further, "that the cutting off of the end strengthens the spinal column or that the operation benefits the health of a horse that is already healthy. No more would it benefit a healthy horse to fire him as you would a spavined one, but it is certainly a benefit in many cases."

ANOTHER SURGEON'S OPINION.

Dr. Feeley, the house surgeon of the Horse Hospital, at No. 205 Lexington avenue, said that he certainly saw no objection to docking a horse if his tail was injured or diseased in any way, so that the docking was a benefit to him. He looked upon the operation exactly as he did on any other surgical operation. And if the tail got in the way, as in many cases it did, from a bad habit the horse might have of switching it about and throwing it over the dashboard and around the reins, he thought it was necessary to do something to prevent the accidents that were liable to ensue, and the only remedy he knew of was the docking of the tail. It was a painful operation, of course, he said, but it was not to be considered a cruel one, he thought, as a benefit was derived from it.

LETTER FROM MR. BERGH.

The following is a letter written by Mr. Bergh in regard to the "docking of horses' tails."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, CORNER FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is probable that no act of deliberate cruelty or other violation of law was ever yet committed without the offender endeavoring to justify himself on some plea or pretext of necessity. The ingenuity of these evasions of law and responsibility sometimes challenge our admiration, by reason of their art and originality, but it is not often that the "bulldozing" expedient, to use a modern phrase, is carried to the extent of pretending that an important organ of animal organization should be cut off and suppressed, because it offends against the capricious ideas of fashion or the convenience of sporting men. It is a lamentable fact that of all the animals which the beneficent Creator has bestowed on mankind, the horse, although the most useful, is the most abused. As if it were not enough to impose on him burdens, labor and privations disproportionate to his strength and endurance, the ingenuity of his oppressors is directed toward the infliction of cruelties which have their origin frequently in the ostentatious pride and pleasure of his owner and the culpable indolence of his groom or attendants. The barbarous check rein, bit and blinder, along with his unnatural organic alteration and clipping off and singing of the hair which Providence mercifully provides him with for his protection against the elements are among the numerous evidences of the truth of that assertion.

The undersigned is led to make these reflections because a lengthy communication which appears in the columns of the HERALD of yesterday in relation to the late arrest of a man for cutting off the tail of a horse, the tendency of which is to cast reproach on him for attempting to vindicate the laws, which are herewith subjoined for reference. Your reporter further adds that at the polo stables and everywhere else he found people indignant at this enforcement of law, and that one of the "most distinguished veterinary surgeons in the country" declared that "amputating a horse's tail is not a very painful operation; that it is fashionable, and was thought to strengthen the spinal column."

The college which graduated this "distinguished surgeon" is not mentioned, and he concludes the enlightenment of your reporter with the stale and oft reported advice to Mr. Bergh, that he is sorry to see him carry his enthusiasm so far as to prevent the mutilation of an animal. That eminent dog fighter, the late "Kit" Burns, whose amiable wife once declared to Mr. Bergh that "he had been killed by his wicked enforcement of law against the civilizing institution of dog fighting was also wont to say that "the society over which he presides is a noble institution, but if he persisted in interfering with dog fighting it would dig the grave of his society." This prediction was made many years ago. Kit is in his own grave, and the society has spread its influence and example over thirty-four States of the Union. Like the distinguished "Kit," this distinguished "surgeon" is doubtless apprehensive, lest the enforcement of the humane and civilizing laws which the people have enacted for the protection of animals should dig another grave for the society. The following is the law, however, which settles all controversy:—

AN ACT for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals. Passed April 12, 1867, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 86. § 1. If any person shall overdrive, overload, torture, torment, deprive of necessary sustenance or unnecessarily or cruelly beat, or needlessly mutilate or kill, or cause or procure to be overdriven, overloaded, tortured, tormented or deprived of necessary sustenance, or to be unnecessarily or cruelly beaten or needlessly mutilated or killed, as aforesaid, any living creature, every such offender shall, for every such offence, be guilty of a misdemeanor.—Vol. 1, Laws of 1867, chapter 375, page 834.

LAWS OF 1874.

SEC. 37. §8.—In this act, and in every law of this State passed, or which may be passed, relating to or affecting animals, the singular shall include the plural; the words "animal" or "dumb animal" shall be held to include every living creature; the words "torture," "torment" or "cruelty" shall be held to include every act, omission or neglect whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering or death is caused or permitted.

MAY 30, 1878. HENRY BERGH, President.

BELLSCHMIEDER THE FOOTPAD.

THE JUVENILE HIGHWAYMAN OF STEBBINS LANE AND WHY HE ADOPTED THE "ROAD."

It was only a boy of sixteen that Captain Steers produced before the bar of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, yet he had figured in the *rôle* of a highway robber, had filibustered in Texas, and was, taken all in all, as perfect a ruffian as ever "pointed a moral or adorned a tale." His name was Adolph Ballschmieder, and he had, according to his own account, been prowling about the country for many a day and eking out an existence to which isolated farm houses and nocturnal wayfarers had compulsively contributed. The name of the complainant in the case was Lynn, who resided at No. 220 Mott street. Lynn had put out a young colt to pasture with a Mr. O'Brien, of Stebbins Lane. On the 13th inst. he drove out to O'Brien's, left his horse and wagon there and proceeded on foot to the pasturage. It is located in an open ground near Central avenue, and as he drew near it he noticed a couple of boys sitting on a fence, who sprang into the road and conversed together for a few minutes. What followed was told in the HERALD the day after the occurrence. It was then one of the boys approached him and asked him the time. He was red haired, sun tanned, out at elbows and thoroughly disreputable in appearance. Mr. Lynn glanced at him on being spoken to, took out his watch and was about to furnish the desired information when the young rascal drew a pistol, cocked it and discharged it full at Lynn's breast. The bullet struck the buckle of his suspenders and glanced off without doing him injury. Then did the youthful highwayman assume a tragic pose in the middle of the road, and recocking his weapon, coolly inquire, "How much money have you got?" Lynn eyed his diminutive adversary and stooped to pick up a stone, when the trigger was pulled and in rapid succession two bullets struck him, one lodging in his pocketbook and the other passing through his left thigh. Lynn realized then that he had a dangerous foe to cope with and was making a dash at him, when the youth took to his heels and disappeared in the brush alongside the road. His two companions had meantime made off, and nothing remained for Lynn but to hurry back to O'Brien's and from his hostelry send word to the police of what had transpired.

Boys of the hobbledehoy age and suspicious appearance who chanced into the lower portion of Westchester county have lately been subjected to a strict surveillance and at times to a rigid questioning. On Wednesday night Officer Revel came upon a couple of them near the central bridge, and owing to their tramp like attire and bearing he arrested them. At the station house one said his name was Adolph Ballschmieder. The other represented himself as Ferdinand Fry. The former was evidently a second edition of the Artful Dodger, and he made no pretence of concealing his character. They searched him, and among quite an anomalous heap of properties they found a seven barrelled revolver and a black mask of the Ku Klux Klan Order. This begot a suspicion which the intensely red tint of his hair confirmed, and Mr. Lynn was sent for to see if the captive was not the juvenile knight of the road he had met near Central avenue.

Meantime the boy Fry, who evidently was under the control of his associate, became talkative and disclosed so much about that young gentleman that no doubt as to his character was left in the minds of the police. After a time he admitted that he and a boy named John Frederick Wagner, who resided in Melrose, had been in Ballschmieder's company when he attempted to rob Mr. Lynn. That young worthy, he said, had formerly resided in Courtland avenue, near 154th street. He was always a worthless, shiftless sort of mortal, and some time ago he ran away from his parents and went to Texas. Yellow covered literature had always been favored by him, and his motive in seeking the Southwest was the humane one of killing red men and hunting the buffalo. A month ago he appeared again in New York, somewhat the worse for wear, and brimful of stories about his prowess on the frontier.

A PRECIOUS SCAMP.

He was deeply averse to law and order and had a profound admiration for Claude Duval, Dick Turpin and other gentlemen of their ilk. He was constrained, however, to work for a while in Washington Market and in a Ludlow street bakery, but soon gave his occupation over for a laborless and penniless independence. On the 13th inst. he called upon Fry and Wagner and invited them to go shooting with him, chance birds being the game and a seven-shooter the weapon. They sat together for a while on a fence, when Ballschmieder, seeing a stranger approach, told them he had other game to look after and went off to accost the newcomer. They saw him talk with the latter, then caught sight of his revolver flashing out, and, believing there was trouble ahead, they took to their heels. While scrambling through the trees they heard three shots, and, fully convinced that Ballschmieder was a murderer, they never rested till they were safe at home.

Wagner was arrested by Captain Steers and confirmed Fry's story, so the young highwayman was yesterday morning escorted to Court and arraigned. He did not appear to be in the least disconcerted by his position. In fact he appeared to relish it, and with infinite gusto told of his relations with some desperado named Big Bill in Texas, and his flight from that State when his worthy associate had shot a United States marshal and sought a more pleasant place of sojourn. He was questioned about the number of scalps he had taken and whether he had robbed any mail coaches or not. He frankly told the Court he was innocent of Indian blood and had aided and abetted Big Bill in larcenies of an extremely insignificant character. He said he had generally been regarded as a "loafer" while at home and had become ambitious of distinction as a foot-pad or in some other kindred capacity suited to his talents. On being committed in $1,000 he seemed quite elated, inquired if there would be anything in the papers about him, and went off to the prison with the air of one who feels he is indeed a hero. His two friends were sent to the House of Detention.

ALL FOR HER.

Three young men met on Wednesday night near the corner of North Ninth and Second streets, Williamsburg, to determine which of them should possess a certain young lady's affections, she being undecided between them. After a wordy altercation of some minutes Joseph Monahan, seventeen years of age, and Jeffrey J. Sullivan, eighteen years of age, drew pistols, and the former firing, shot the third aspirant to the lady's favor in the left breast. The victim, Henry Myers, eighteen years of age, was taken to the station house and attended by a police surgeon, who pronounced his injuries not dangerous. Monahan and Sullivan were arrested.

ON THE WARPATH.

Despite the sweeping setback they received from the Branch Supreme Court last winter in Trenton, N. J., the democracy of Newark are resolved upon trying again to have laws declared constitutional which were passed in their favor by the last Legislature. Two laws were passed. Under both the city is divided into seven Aldermanic districts instead of fourteen. The constitutionality of the bills will be tested in the courts next week. All the papers have been drawn up. The counsel will be the same as that which argued the Ward bill last March in Trenton.

CORONERS' CASES.

A nude dead body was found floating in the East River, foot of Ninety-fourth street, yesterday by Officer Smith. The body was so much decomposed as to be past all chances of identification. The lower limbs and face were devoid of flesh. The body was apparently that of a man.

The body of a female child, about three days old, was found in the river yesterday at the foot of East Fourteenth street. It was removed to the Morgue.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The premises No. 269 Ogden street, Newark, N. J., were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. The loss is less than $4,000, and the origin of the fire is unknown.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

Prospect Park and Coney Island Gravel Train Wrecked.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

Several Others Severely Injured by the Assassin's Act.

A shocking railroad disaster occurred on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, about half a mile beyond the depot, at the Franklin avenue intersection, on Wednesday night. It appears from the statements of the officers of the road that a gravel train, composed of an engine and four flat working cars for carrying gravel or supplies, left the depot at eleven o'clock at night and proceeded as far as Parkville, a distance of a couple of miles. After distributing the gravel which was needed for the ballasting of the new track the train at half-past eleven started on its return trip to the depot with an engineer, conductor, brakeman and sixteen laborers on board. The return trip had been nearly completed when the disaster occurred, at a quarter of an hour before midnight, at the Franklin avenue crossing, which is at the boundary of Greenwood Cemetery. Between the planks of the crossing and the rails some murderous hands had secretly wedged in a number of heavy paving stones (which were crushed by the wheels of the engine) and, as if this were not already sufficient, a tie had been placed across the track. The diabolical design succeeded. The cars were thrown off the track and dashed on both sides of it, but the engine, which was at the rear of the train, withstood the shock and remained upon the track. Four human beings, precipitated under the cars or wedged in the wreck, were killed outright; one, horribly bruised and mangled, died on his way to the hospital, and two were seriously wounded. The following is the correct list of the dead and wounded:—

THE KILLED.

GEORGE PRIMROSE, conductor, twenty-four years old, single; lived in Bushwick; killed outright.

WILLIAM CRAFT, brakeman, twenty-seven years old, married, one child; lived in East New York; died in hospital.

JOHN CLEAR, laborer, forty years old, married; lived in Nineteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, South Brooklyn.

JOHN ELLIS, laborer, married; lived in Twenty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue, South Brooklyn; killed outright.

PATRICK GEOGHAN, laborer, forty-eight years old, married; lived in Twenty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue, South Brooklyn; killed outright.

THE WOUNDED.

PATRICK COOK, laborer, about fifty years old, married; slight scalp wound on head and bruised on body; taken to the Long Island College Hospital, corner of Hicks and Congress streets.

JOHN COYLE, laborer, bruised about the body; resides in Prospect avenue.

THE MEN'S INJURIES.

George Primrose had the back of his head crushed in, both legs broken, his body shattered and his face fearfully disfigured.

William Craft was horribly mangled, the flesh being torn off his hip and down the calf of his leg, the whole limb being mashed. He was also wounded in the head, his left arm was broken, and he was badly injured internally.

John Clear's head was crushed to a jelly, his brains oozed out, and his limbs were broken.

John Ellis' legs and arms were broken, as were those of Geoghan, but otherwise neither was much disfigured.

AFTER THE WRECK.

The front car, in being thrown off the track drove with crushing force into the Greenwood Cemetery fence, and the rear cars piled upon it. Considering that the laborers were all lying flat upon the cars, and that they were all dashed out with a terrific shock, it is a marvel how thirteen of them escaped with their lives. The escape of the engineer, Michael Halloran, was of course entirely owing to the fact that the engine was in the rear instead of the front of the train, and to the coolness which he displayed. Assistance was telegraphed for, and a relief train, in charge of Superintendent Schermerhorn, and an ambulance were upon the spot soon after midnight. The bodies were horribly mangled, and Craft's legs were so badly crushed as to render amputation necessary, and after all the agony of those operations the poor fellow died yesterday morning in the hospital whither he had been removed. The conductor, Primrose, had his legs broken, his body partially crushed under the weight of the cars which had toppled over him and his face was cruelly gashed and disfigured. Strange to say, the watch in his vest pocket—that organism so much more minute and yet less delicate than that of the sturdy man—escaped almost uninjured and was still ticking away at its regular rate when its owner was pulled lifeless from the wreck. Primrose had twice before in his life scored wonderful victories over death. In the Fourth of July accident on the old South Side Railroad his face was badly cut, and in the Brooklyn Theatre fire his shoes were burned from off his feet. The legs and arms of the other victims were broken, their heads crushed and their bodies mangled in a way far too sickening for detailed description. The four dead were removed at once to the Morgue by permission of Coroner Simms, who had also hastened to the scene of the accident, it being feared that if they were taken at that hour of the night to their respective families the shock of this horrible surprise might prostrate their wives or children. The night was dark and rainy, and the business of removing the dead at this lonely rural spot, far from any dwellings, and amid the moanings of the wounded, is described by all bystanders as sad and dreary to the last degree.

THE MOTIVE FOR THE DEED.

What could have been the motive for this terrible deed which was designed to destroy nineteen lives? This was the question which was uppermost in all minds. From the skill with which the stones were placed and closely wedged between the rails and the planking, it is thought that the malefactor must have been a discharged employé of the road. Police Captain McKeller thought yesterday that he already had sufficient information to arrest a person in the vicinity suspected of having placed the fatal obstructions on the track, but in the interests of justice he would not reveal his name. There were also vague rumors that the railroad company had incurred the enmity of the Parkville people; that they had discharged many laborers. It should be easy for the police to discover the perpetrator of this quintuple murder. The period of time within which it was committed may be closely narrowed down. At a quarter past eleven this gravel train had passed the very spot on its way to Parkville without an accident. Hence the murderer had placed the stones and the tie between a quarter past eleven and a quarter to twelve on Wednesday night. The company are blamed somewhat for withdrawing the flagman who is stationed at this crossing after the passenger traffic is over, for if the flagman had been in his place the obstructions, of course, could not have been put there.

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Culver, the president, stated yesterday afternoon that the débris having been promptly cleared away trains were run as usual yesterday. The whole damage to the company did not exceed $250, as the flat gravel cars were quite inexpensive, and only the woodwork about them had been demolished. He had already given orders that the dead should be buried at the expense of the railroad company, and had issued a notice offering a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, as follows:—

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid by the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who placed, or caused to be placed, the obstructions upon the tracks of this company at Franklin avenue, in the town of Flatbush, on the night of May 29, 1878, causing the wrecking of a gravel train and the death of five workmen. Communications may be addressed to

ANDREW R. CULVER, President,
Ninth avenue and Twentieth street.

When asked why a flagman was not stationed at this crossing the President replied that after the last passenger train had passed, at half-past nine P. M., the flagman was withdrawn. Such an accident, he declared, could never happen to a passenger train, owing to the presence of the flagman. Mr. Culver expressed hearty regret at the death of the conductor, whom he had known as a bright, efficient young man and whom he had seen on the previous night, a short time before his death, in the depot, when he cheerfully bowed to his chief. He had been several years in the employ of the company. The brakeman had only been a short time in their employ. The laborers were irregularly employed and received $1 50 per day. The sad position of the widows and orphans of these three laborers who perished in the accident may be easily realized, for, as above stated, they all leave families which are suddenly bereaved of their bread winners.

THE ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT.

Mr. R. Schermerhorn, engineer and superintendent of the road, made the following statement to the writer:—

"We have been running night gravel trains for about two months, hauling and distributing the ballast for our track. The train consisted of a locomotive and four cars, with a conductor and manned by sixteen men. Last evening, after having delivered a train load of gravel on the track at King's Highway, while returning to the gravel bank near the Brooklyn depot, when crossing Franklin avenue, all the cars left the track and piled up alongside the road, men, cars and all. The engineer saw the lights go out and the dust fly. He reversed the engine and gave her steam, breaking the draw head of the car, connecting with the engine, thus detaching it from the cars." The Superintendent here gave a description of the men killed and wounded. "It was found that the train was thrown off the track by stones which were placed in between the planks at the road crossing and the rails. The stones, as big as your fist, were carefully wedged in the space, about three and a half inches wide, between the rails and the planking, at the south end of the planks in the direction of the approaching train. The stones were so placed that they must have been crushed or the cars thrown off. The cars were smashed and thrown and twisted every way."

MICHAEL O'HALLORAN'S STORY.

The engineer of the train, Michael E. O'Halloran, gave the following statement of the fatal occurrence:—"At a quarter to twelve o'clock last night I was on the gravel train, running from Kings Highway to Brooklyn, to the gravel pits by the depot. When at Franklin avenue crossing I saw the light on the rear end of the train tumble over; heard the noise of a concussion, and saw a cloud of dust rise. You see, the engine was backing up the train and I was facing it, watching the lights, with one hand on the throttle. It was pitch dark at the time; immediately reversed my engine and gave her steam on the forward motion. The engine broke the drawhead (severing the engine from the cars) and this was the cause of saving the lives of myself and the fireman. I had stopped in a space of seventy feet; immediately got down and examined my cylinder heads to see that they were not thrown out. I then blocked my engine, and, leaving the fireman in charge, rendered what aid I could to the wounded. I heard Billy Croft cry out for help; went to where he lay, raised him and placed him in an easy position; got water to bathe his forehead and poured some down his throat and then gave him in charge of one of the laborers, Daniel Toomey. I then went to the aid of the others. We found George Primrose, the conductor, lying dead on the track, with the back of his head fractured. The others were lying as they fell. The cars were thrown from the track and broke a small section of the fence on the side of the road, about one hundred feet from the crossing. The rear end of the train struck it. We telegraphed for the ambulance and Captain MacKellar, who arrived shortly, and rendered all possible assistance, as did the uninjured men."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Michael Kierns, a young laborer, twenty-two years of age, told the writer the following story of his escape:—"I was lying down in the middle of the third car from the engine, with Philip Ryan lying by me. Jack Clear and Ellis, who were killed, said to me before the train started to stay in the car which they were in and which I had been emptying. This was the first car. I said 'No,' that I did not want to stay on a little car, that I wanted to go on the big one, because it rode easier. The engineer had always told us to ride on the middle of the cars, as it was safer, and he did not want us to have our legs hanging out. I did not feel anything at the time the accident occurred until I was thrown against the fence on the left hand side of the road coming up. Ryan fell on top of me. We were about two feet away from the car we were in, which had run right through the fence, breaking the pannels. I was thrown with my neck on a bar of the fence. I was not injured; my neck is only a little sore. None of the men who were killed were near me."

The official inquiry by Coroner Simms into the cause of the accident will not be begun until Tuesday next at the Morgue, the jury having been already empanelled yesterday when they viewed the remains.

PHONOGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

PROFESSOR EDISON EXHIBITS HIS INVENTIONS AT MOUNT ST. VINCENT.

A pleasant entertainment, consisting of an exhibition of the phonograph and telephone, was given yesterday afternoon in the recitation hall of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, on the Hudson. Professor Edison was present in person and illustrated, though he did not explain, his mysterious works. In the audience on one side of the room were the young ladies and little girls, pupils of the academy, to the number of nearly two hundred. The chairs on the other side of the hall were occupied mainly by ladies and gentlemen, the friends of the pupils and their instructors. Some forty or fifty Sisters filled a high, narrow gallery, extending across the rear wall. Notable among the guests were Miss Clara Morris, the actress, and her husband, Mr. Harriott; Mr. Croly and "Jennie June," his wife; Very Rev. Michael Lilly, O. P.; Very Rev. James Dunne, Rev. L. Musart, late chaplain of the academy; Rev. P. Tancry, Edmund S. F. Arnold, of Newport; Thomas D. Cornell, W. F. Thatcher, E. F. Ludwig, William Haddon and Edmund F. Randolph. Quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen of this city were present, the remainder being chiefly from the village itself and the neighboring town of Yonkers.

The entertainment was opened with a piano solo by one of the professors of the academy. An address was then delivered by Mr. G. J. Thebaud, a lawyer of this city. After explaining briefly the now familiar qualities of the telephone and phonograph Mr. Thebaud presented a humorous view of the uses to which the latter might be put. In the first place, he said there was a certain New York lawyer whose services were greatly desired in an important case to be tried in Chicago. It being impossible to attend in person he prepared the most eloquent speech it was possible for him to make and delivered it with dramatic emphasis into the mouthpiece of a phonograph. The instrument was then forwarded to Chicago, and the Eastern lawyer's eloquence, shot so strangely into the enemy's camp, took the jury completely off their guard and saved the life of a possibly innocent man. The speaker then went on to tell of the convenience of the phonograph to a bashful lover, who could avow his passion in the seclusion of his closet and then stand boldly by the instrument while it ground out the glowing adjectives in his sweetheart's ear. To the Catholic it would be of inestimable advantage, sparing him the painful interviewing of the confessional. Some fifteen or twenty minutes were occupied by the delivery of this address, after which Professor Edison thanked the audience for its presence on such a disagreeable day, and rewarded his hearers for their courage in facing the storm by giving them an entertaining exhibition of his instruments.

THE WONDERS OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

A large table on the platform at the front of the room was arranged for the exhibition of the telephone and phonograph, the latter lying loosely at one corner of the boards, and the former, with its various paraphernalia, occupying the greater part of the space. The wire by which communication was held with operators in a small room 200 feet distant from the hall, ran across a wide yard between the buildings, being nowise affected by the pouring rain. The telephone used was one which Professor Edison had used the previous evening in communicating from his laboratory, in Menlo Park, with the office of Mr. Bentley, in the Western Union Telegraph building, at Philadelphia, a distance of seventy-five miles. The wonders of the phonograph were first displayed, Professor Edison putting his mouth to the instrument and imitating the crowing of a rooster, the barking of a dog, the cry of a peacock, the peculiar enunciation of the darky, the squealing of a pig and a general medley of barnyard sounds. He then recited passages from Shakespeare and from Whittier's poems, every sound which entered the instrument being reproduced with sufficient power to be heard distinctly throughout the spacious hall. This performance by the inventor was highly appreciated and received warm applause from the audience. His chief assistant, Mr. Batchelor, then took his stand at the phonograph and entertained the company with a selection of humorous verses of the more familiar sort, relieving their lightness by forcing the instrument to repeat words of such weighty wisdom as the line, "who steals my purse steals trash," and other choice sayings of Shakespeare.

THE TELEPHONE.

Visitors were then invited to step forward and try the talking-machine, which they did, afterward putting their ears to the ear piece of the telephone and listening to the familiar words and songs which echoed through it from the distant room. A peculiarly effective feature of this part of the performance was the singing of a duet by male voices, which came with weird effect along the electric wire, making the [illegible] thrill to the strains of "The Sweet Bye-and-Bye." For a change a young lady pupil sang a solo, with piano accompaniment, which lost nothing by coming direct from the lungs and lips without transmission through steel wires or wooden boxes. The excellence of the performance surprised the audience. The girls and young ladies now examined the instruments, and though they would listen attentively and long enough to the mysterious vocalization of the telephone they could not be persuaded to give utterance to their thoughts in the tell-tale phonograph. They hung about it like so many birds around a bunch of grapes, chattering and laughing excitedly, and in loud chorus trying to persuade each other to "speak first." But it was not to be, and though one young lady was emboldened to place her lips to the mouthpiece, her courage forsook her and she rose again without having been able to utter a syllable.

On a smaller table near by one of Professor Edison's four assistants exhibited that inventor's electric pen.

The close of the exhibition was announced at a quarter of four o'clock, and visitors were requested to withdraw to allow the Sisters an opportunity to examine the machines, which was accordingly done, the principles being explained to them at some length. Professor Edison and a number of guests from New York returned on the 4:10 train.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 30, 1878.

In the Court of Appeals to-day, present Hon. Sanford E. Church and associates, the following business was transacted:—

No. 243. Litchhult vs. Treadwell and others.—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 5. The People, plaintiffs in error, vs. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, defendants in error.—Argued by Angus McDonald for plaintiffs in error and Edward Harris for defendants in error.

No. 245. The Huguenot National Bank, respondent, vs. Alexander Studwell and others, appellants.—Argued by Samuel Hand for appellants and N. A. Halbert for respondent.

No. 252. Anton Schwarz and others, appellants, vs. Wilheim Oppold and another, respondents.—Argued by Samuel Hand for appellants and Peter Cook for respondents.

No. 217. The People, &c., ex rel. Matthew Van Kuren, appellants, vs. the Board of Town Auditors of the town of Esopus, respondents.—Argued by S. L. Stebbins for appellants and William Lounsbury for respondents. Case still on.

CALENDAR.

The following is the day calendar for Friday, May 31, 1878:—Nos. 244, 228, 254, 237, 258, 261, 262 and 265.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, May 30—6 P. M.

To-day being a close holiday the banks and various exchanges remained with closed doors and there is nothing to report either in the way of trade or finance. The forced interval of leisure was scarcely welcome to the stock jobbing class, who, having got into the swing of a lively speculation, hate to lose a day and were inclined to howl over the hiatus. Not that they dispute the sentiment of the Latins, that "*dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori*," but that they take more stock in "live" interests and would rather spend the day upon 'Change in decorating some favorite fancy with the flowers of a full blown speculation than pass it in strewing flowers upon soldiers' graves. However, with the board room oak "sported," they did the next best thing in talking over the situation at hotels and clubs.

As a fresh bit of news the Pacific Mail election elicited considerable discussion. The financial condition of the concern was known to be bad enough, but it was scarcely thought to be so bad as the company proclaims it to be. With liabilities amounting to $2,789,632 66 and assets only $977,393 52, we have a sorry exhibit indeed. It is reported, however, that the new man in the management, Mr. Hart, with all the load of dead stock upon his shoulders, is as lively as Mark Tapley and looks hopefully to a successful emergence from all troubles. May success reward his pluck! But it is patent that a good deal of both these essentials is needed to set the concern on its legs again. Given a steamship company with a probable but unspecified floating debt, borrowed money held at the mercy of the lender, ships in port and at sea mortgaged for twice their value and a general paralysis existing, we have the status of the Pacific Mail Company. Mr. Hart deserves credit for his efforts to make the best of a bad business, but the difficulties in the way are great and will be made none the less so in reality by regarding them through the big end of the telescope, which, in a sanguine way, Mr. Hart seems inclined to do. Alas! how changed is everything from those jolly junketing days when the "Managing Director" held high festival upon the City of Peking and the evil days were not.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30, 1878.

Spirits of turpentine firm at 27c. Rosin quiet at $1 15 for strained. Crude turpentine steady at $1 for hard; $1 75 for yellow dip; $1 75 a $2 for virgin. Tar steady at $1 35.

OSWEGO, May 30, 1878.

Flour steady; No. 1 spring, $5 75 a $6; amber winter, $6 a $6 25; white do., $6 25 a $6 50; double extra, $6 50 a $6 75; new process, $7 50 a $7 75; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat dull; red State, $1 20; white do., $1 25; red Ohio, $1 15. Corn unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at 78c.; No. 2 do. 72c. a 73c. Corn meal, $22 for bolted, and $21 for unbolted Shorts and shipstuffs, $15; middlings, $18. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 4½c.; corn and rye 4¼c.; barley, 3¾c. to New York; lumber, $1 60 to Albany; $2 10 to New York. Receipts—Lumber, 230,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls.

CINCINNATI, May 30, 1878.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red, $1 a $1 10. Corn dull at 38c. a 40c. Oats dull at 27c. a 30c. Rye quiet, steady at 55c. a 58c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork strong, higher; small sales at 9c. Lard—Current make, 6½c.; kettle, 7c. a 7⅛c. Bulk meats strong at 3¾c., $4 60 a $4 62½ and $4 87½ for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon quiet, but firm at 4¼c., 5½c. a 5⅝c. and 5⅝c. a 5¾c. for shoulders, clear rib and sides. Whiskey steady, in fair demand at $1 03. Butter quiet, unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Live hogs fairly active; common, $2 75 a $3 20; light, $3 15 a $3 25; packing, $3 15 a $3 30; butchers', $3 30 a $3 35; receipts, 2,325; shipments, 515.

CHICAGO, May 30, 1878.

Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat active; No. 2 spring, $1 06, cash; $1 05, May; 97⅞c. a 97¾c., June; 93⅞c. a 94c., July; No. 3 do., 90c.; rejected, 75½c. Corn active, but weak, at 35½c., cash; 35⅛c. asked, June; 35⅜c., July; rejected, 32½c. Oats in fair demand, at 23c. a 23⅛c., cash; 23⅛c., June; 23⅜c., July. Rye dull at 51c. Barley easier at 47c. Pork strong at $8 50, cash, May and June; $8 65, July; $8 80 a $8 82½, August. Lard active and firm at $6 52½, cash and June; $6 62½, July; $6 70, August. Bulk meats steady, unchanged. Alcohol, 34c. Whiskey, $1 04. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 1¾c. a 2c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. flour, 75,000 bushels wheat, 690,000 do. corn, 91,000 do. oats, 7,500 do. rye, 3,300 do. barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. flour, 75,000 bushels wheat, 262,000 do. corn, 84,000 do. oats, 1,800 do. rye, 6,500 do. barley.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—6:30 P. M.

Breadstuffs heavy. Barley, 3s. 6d. per bushel. Corn, 24s. 3d. a 24s. 6d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 6d. a 10s. 10d per cental for average California white; 10s. 10d. a 11s. 5d. for California club; 8s. 10d. a 9s. 8d. for red Western spring, and 10s. 10d. a 11s. for red winter.

Provisions—Cheese, 51s. per cwt. for the best grades of American; lard, 35s. per cwt. for American; bacon, 23s. 9d. per cwt. for long clear middles, and 24s. 9d. for short clear middles.

Cotton—There is a fair business at previous prices; middling uplands, 6 3-16d.; middling Orleans, 6⅜d.; low middling uplands, 5⅞d.; good ordinary uplands, 5 9-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Receipts, 3,700 bales, all American. The sales of the day included 7,000 bales American. Futures opened with buyers at last night's prices, uplands, low middling clause, May delivery, 6 3-32d.; uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 3-32d.; uplands, low middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 3-32d.; uplands, low middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 5-32d.; uplands, low middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 7-32d.; uplands, low middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 9-32d.; uplands, low middling clause, October and November delivery, 6¼d.; uplands, low middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6⅛d.; uplands, low middling clause, June and July delivery, 6⅛d.; uplands, low middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 3-16d.; uplands, low middling clause, August and September delivery, 6¼d.; uplands, low middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 9-32d. Futures closed firmer and fractionally dearer.

LONDON, May 30—6:30 P. M.

Produce—Tallow, 37s. 3d. a 37s. 6d. per cwt.; spirits of turpentine, 23s. 9d. a 24s. per cwt.; refined petroleum, 9½d. per gallon.

LONDON, May 30—Evening.

Linseed oil, £23 10s. per ton

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, May 30—12 M.

Stocks opened rather heavy and slightly below last night's closing prices for most of the speculative sorts.

The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1¾ per cent.

The directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at 2½ per cent. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability, which last week was 38⅞, is now 40 1-16 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £118,000. Notwithstanding this the bullion in the bank increased £242,000 during the past week.

Consols, 97 7-16 for both money and the account.

United States 4½ per cent bonds, 105⅛; 1867's, 109¼; new fives, 107⅛; Erie Railway shares, 14⅜; do preferred, 33¼; New Jersey Central consols, 83; Pennsylvania Central, 30⅛; New Jersey Central, 25½; Reading Railroad, 16.

Stocks were strong most of the day, but closed slightly lower than the best figures.

Silver is quoted to-day at 53 5-16d. per ounce.

PARIS, May 30, 1878.

To-day being Ascension Day nearly all the Continental bourses are closed.

Five per cent rentes are quoted on the Boulevard at 111f. 8c. for the account.

FINANCIAL.

AT THE PUBLIC STOCK EXCHANGE, 44 BROAD ST. AND 70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AND 200 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

MESSRS. E. W. TODD & CO.

will buy and sell all active Stocks at New York Stock Exchange prices, in lots of from 5 to 500 shares, on a margin of 1 per cent.

Margins on transactions made on buyer 3, seller 3, or cash are affected by regular sales only. Additional margins of not less than 1 per cent will be received at any time before the stock sells regular at the "wipe out" price.

A.—J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., 26 Broad st., New York, issue letters of credit to travellers, payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America, draw bills of exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money to Europe and California.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies at lowest premiums. J. J. HABRICH & CO. REMOVED TO 165 AND 167 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR BELOW CORTLANDT ST.

"ADVANCES" ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, &C.—103 West 33d st., west of 6th av. (storage office), without bonus.

$40.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE IN WESTchester county or New York. HINMAN & SON, 5 Pine st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED FOR MERchants, manufacturers and others; all kinds of business opportunities; no charge for investigation. STRICKLAND'S Financial and Business Agency, 38 Beekman st.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS MEN, WITH and without capital, to make money sure and fast. Apply AUSTIN, 95 Liberty st.

A MAN WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A SEAside hotel; must have $1,500 cash; no others need call. Particulars at photograph gallery, 349 Bowery.

AN ABSOLUTE FORTUNE—BUSINESS ESTABlished; 100 per cent profit; $200 for half interest; no labor; new thing. 210 West 40th st.; afternoon.

CONTROLLING INTEREST FOR $35,000, WITH charge of New York Warerooms, is offered in one of the oldest and best Hardware Manufacturing Houses in the country; goods have the highest reputation with a corresponding profit. Apply GRIGGS & CARLETON, 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A HALF INTEREST in a first class Drug Store at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Address C. W. S., box 620, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY and Saloon, the owner retiring from business; will sell very cheap; this is a splendid chance. Address G. E., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MILLINERY AND Fancy Goods Store 25 miles from New York; a rare chance for any one understanding the business. Address E. G., care Andrews & Sanford, 553 Broadway.

$1.000.—PARTNER WANTED AS TREASURER, &c.; pleasant, safe, travelling business; $20,000 profits this summer sure. Apply 437 8th av. (first bell).

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$1.500 CASH WILL SECURE A PARTNERSHIP in a light, easy and profitable cash business. Call on Mr. HENRY, 119 East 23d st.

$30.000 TO $50,000 PARTNER WANTED IN an established business in Chicago. Address WESTERN, Herald office.

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Emigration and the Irish Emigrant Society paid a visit of inspection yesterday to Castle Garden and Ward's Island. Among the gentlemen present were President James Lynch, Commissioners Forrest, Starr, Jackson and Quintard, Messrs. H. Aury, Olwell, Perry, Bayard, Mathews, J. V. Lamarche, H. J. Lamarche and M. Lamarche, Drs. Forbes, Mathews, Seaman and Friedland, ex-Judge Denis Quinn and Police Justice Smith. The central building and the nursery at Castle Garden were first visited. Then at half-past twelve o'clock the party boarded the steam tug Fletcher, and after a short inspection of the buildings at Ward's Island sat down to a repast in Colonel Krohbiel's dining rooms. Speeches were made by President Lynch, Commissioners Forrest, Starr, Jackson and Quintard, Messrs. Aury, Olwell and Perry, ex-Judge Quinn, Judge Smith, Dr. Seaman and Father Crachkensky. About half-past seven in the evening the party returned to the city.

PURDY DISCHARGED.

The examination in the case of Seabrook, Purdy, accused by Lillie Stagg of larceny, was resumed before Judge Wandell at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The complainant, accompanied by her mother, appeared in Court early, and when the case was called Mrs. Stagg took the stand and testified that her daughter had been subject to epileptic fits, and she believed in consequence that at times her mind became affected so that she was irresponsible for her acts. Her family physician next took the stand and gave similar testimony. Judge Wandell then ordered the discharge of Purdy.

MISSING BANK CLERK.

Since last Saturday Daniel M. Dickerson, a young clerk, residing in Roseville, Newark, and long employed in the Manufacturers' Bank there, has not been seen or heard from. His absence is a mystery to his parents, employers and friends. The bank people declare that his accounts are all straight.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

CUTTER—BEEBE.—On Tuesday, May 28, at Waterford, Conn., by Rev. J. W. Holman, Hon. WILLIAM T. CUTTER to Miss HATTIE F. BEEBE, daughter of John J. Beebe, of Waterford, Conn.

PROUDFOOT—HINCHMAN.—On Thursday, May 30, by the Rev. S. D. Alexander, Mr. GEORGE PROUDFOOT to Mrs. AUGUSTA HINCHMAN, both of this city.

DIED.

CHAPIN.—At Navesink, N. J., May 29, SARAH W. DAVIS, wife of Seth P. Chapin, in her 34th year.

COLES.—In Greenburgh, N. Y., Thursday, May 30, of scarlet fever, LIBBIE, youngest daughter of James and Esther Coles, aged 7 years, 3 months and 7 days.

Funeral services at First Methodist Episcopal Church, White Plains, on Saturday, June 1, at half-past twelve o'clock.

D'AGUIAR.—On Wednesday morning, May 29, ALBERTO HUGH, youngest child of Alberto and Alice D'Aguiar, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Hugh Cassidy, 219 East 32d st., Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

DA COSTA.—On Tuesday morning, May 28, at her late residence, 472 Henry st., Brooklyn, RAMAH M., widow of the late John M. Da Costa.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at, Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, May 31, at four P. M. It is respectfully requested that no flowers be sent.

DEVING.—Wednesday, May 29, ANNIE, daughter of John and Maria Deving, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, 55 Lewis st., Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

DOUGLASS.—On Thursday, May 30, JOSEPH N. DOUGLASS, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, William Douglass, 407 Bushwick av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, June 2, at two o'clock P. M.

EGAN.—On Thursday, May 30, SARAH EGAN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Wm. Fogarty, 180 Bowery, on Friday, at two P. M.

FOSHAY.—At Yorktown, Wednesday, 29th inst., GEO. H. FOSHAY.

Funeral Saturday, at one o'clock, at Lake Mahopac. Train leaves 42d st. at 10:30 A. M., returning at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GASSIN.—On Wednesday, May 29, ELIZABETH JOSEPHINE GASSIN, widow of the late Henry Pierre Gassin, aged 39 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Richmond Hill, L. I., on Saturday, at one o'clock P. M.

Providence papers please copy.

GANO.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, IRENE MAY, wife of James M. Gano, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 309 West 22d st., on Saturday, at two o'clock P. M.

GILLROY.—On May 29, SUSIE M., the beloved wife of James Gilroy.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, 1,023 3d av. (on Friday, the 31st inst.), to the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at half-past ten o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited. No flowers.

GOTT.—At Corona, N. J., May 29, HARRY GOTT, son of Isaac D. and Eliza A. Gott.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Corona, N. J., on Saturday, June 1, at two P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers st. and 23d st., 1 P. M., returning at 5:20 P. M.

HALPIN.—Suddenly, on the 27th, JOSEPH F. HALPIN, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, 154 West 4th st., on Friday, 31st.

HELLMERS.—On Thursday, May 30, FREDERICK HELLMERS, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Forest av., East Williamsburg, L. I., on Saturday, June 1, at one P. M. North 2d street cars leave Grand street ferry, Williamsburg.

ISAACS.—HENRIETTA ISAACS, on Thursday, May 30, 1878, after a short illness, at the residence of her son, Lev. I. Isaacs, No. 137 West 16th st.

Funeral notice in Saturday's paper.

KEMPTON.—On the 28th inst., JAMES KEMPTON.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,108 Girard st., Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, June 1, at ten o'clock. Services at St. Stephen's Church, 10th st., above Chestnut, at eleven o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

KUHN.—At his residence, 144 East 19th st., after a short illness, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at eleven P. M., CHARLES KUHN, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCCULLY.—May 29, JOHN KEYES, only son of Stephen and Lizzie McCully, aged 1 year, 10 months.

Funeral from residence of his parents, 127 East 83d, nine A. M., Friday.

OWENS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., May 28, CAROLINE B. OWENS, youngest daughter of Marcus H. and the late Thomas N. H. Renville.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, 31st inst., from the residence of her brother, George G. Renville, Monroe place, Bloomfield. Train leaves Barclay and Christopher sts. at 10:30 A. M.

REIFFERT.—On Wednesday, May 29, FRANK REIFFERT, aged 68 years, 10 months.

Funeral at one o'clock to-day, from his late residence, 5 9th av.

REYNOLDS.—On Thursday, May 30, MAMEY REYNOLDS, only child of John A. and Ellen Reynolds, aged 7 years, 5 months, 24 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from residence of her parents, No. 406 West 41st st., 9th av., on Saturday, June 1, at one o'clock.

SMITH.—After a lingering illness, at his late residence, No. 93 Grand st., Williamsburg, ISRAEL A. SMITH.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at three o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

SMITH.—At Orange, N. J., May 30, THEODORE H. SMITH, aged 48.

Funeral at his late residence, 126 Main st., Orange, Saturday, June 1, at half-past two. Friends are invited to attend. Train from Barclay and Christopher ferries at 1:10. Interment at convenience of family.

SOWDON.—On Wednesday, the 29th inst., MABEL H., youngest daughter of George H. and Lucy T. Sowdon, aged 5 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, 324 East 124th st., on Friday, the 31st inst., at half-past one.

STEEL.—On Tuesday, May 28, JAMES E. STEEL, M. D.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, to-day (Friday), at ten A. M.

TOOLE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, May 28, BRIDGET TOOLE, aged 74 years, native of Mountain parish, county Westmeath, Ireland.

Funeral from the residence of her sister, Elizabeth Sammon, 212 West 33d st., to-day (Friday), at ten A. M.

TURNER.—At Woodside, L. I., May 28, 1878, ABRAHAM TURNER.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at twelve o'clock Friday, May 31, 1878.

VEGA.—On Wednesday, May 29, RAYMOND J., infant son of Joseph A. and Letitia Vega.

Funeral on Friday, at two P. M., from their late residence, No. 49 Smith st., Brooklyn.

VREELAND.—On Thursday, May 30, HATTIE BEERS, youngest daughter of William A. and Frances M. Vreeland, aged 18 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, 123 Prospect place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 1, at four P. M.

WEBB.—On May 28, THOMAS WEBB, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services, at the Collegiate Church, 5th av., corner 29th st., on Friday, May 31, at one P. M.

KATE SOUTHERN.

Her Arrival in Atlanta Last Night.

EXCITING SCENES.

Windows of Cars Smashed by the Crowd.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

A Large Purse of Money Collected for Her.

A PARDON ASKED.

Why Her Enemies Will Oppose Further Clemency.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, Ga., May 30, 1878.

A considerable stir was created in this city to-day by the announcement that Mrs. Kate Southern, the murderess whose sentence has just been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for ten years, would reach Atlanta in charge of her guards at half-past ten o'clock. She has just arrived. An immense crowd met her at the depot, requiring the utmost exertions of the police to keep back. Windows of the cars were smashed in amid tremendous excitement.

Bob and the baby are both with her and will stay with her. No such night crowd was ever gathered in Atlanta before. The pale, quiet, refined face of Mrs. Southern won universal sympathy. Petitions for a full pardon are still pouring in.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Captain Melvis, the principal keeper of the Penitentiary, sent a single guard to Pickens county for her last Saturday evening. The guard was instructed to make the journey by long stages and to report with his prisoner at Atlanta. In an interview with your correspondent he said:—

"I have determined to send her to Captain Jack Smith's camp, in Washington county. You know, under our Convict Lease act, we have three Penitentiary companies in the State. These three companies have charge of the 1,300 convicts. They have established fourteen camps in various parts of the State. Some of the camps are engaged in railroading and mining, others in farming, &c. When I get a new convict I have some discretion as to where I shall send him or her. Of course each company must have its proportion, but I can generally manage to put the convicts where I think they should be placed. I have determined to send Mrs. Southern to Captain Smith's for several reasons. In the first place her sister Amorelli is there. Then, Smith's camp is on a farm in a healthy section of country and is a humane and just man. When I sent Amorelli Hombrick to them I knew the circumstances of her case and I wrote Captain Smith that I did not wish her put under the lash and hoped he would give her as good a place as could possibly be found for her. You see, in every camp there are a few soft places—such as cooks, seamstresses, &c. The best women in the camp are usually made "trustees" of and given these places. They thus have their shackles taken off, escape to a great extent the contaminating association with the convicts and have no very hard labor to perform.

KATE'S OPINION OF THE SMITHS.

"The lessees are simply bound to see that they do not escape. In Captain Smith's camp Amorelli was at once placed in one of these positions and she has acquired a very strong attachment to Mrs. Smith. I was down there the other day and asked her if she would not like to be pardoned out. She said that she would not; that Mrs. Smith had treated her so cleverly that even after her ten years were out she intended to live with her just as she was doing at present. Captain Smith and his wife will receive Mrs. Southern and her baby in just the same spirit that they took Amorelli, and I feel sure that her condition will be as tolerable as it can be under the circumstances."

KIND TREATMENT OF THE MURDERESS.

"Did you send any especial orders by the guard who went after the prisoner?"

"None. I told him to be as lenient as possible with her and to allow her to bring her baby if she desired to do so. I also sent word to her husband that if he desired to come with her he might do so. I had made arrangements to get him work upon Captain Smith's farm, with good wages, and the privilege of being with his wife and baby. He is under indictment in Pickens for being accessory to this murder, but I don't think his trial will take place. I think everything will stop just where it is. Mrs. Sothern will be here at ten o'clock to-night."

It was plain to see that Captain Melvis, as stern and unyielding as he is in the performance of his duties, did not at all sympathize with the verdict that condemned this poor woman to punishment, and that she might count on his friendship to the very limit of his authority.

A RIDE WITH MRS. SOUTHERN.

Your correspondent rode out on the up bound train to meet Mrs. Southern. I found her quiet, pale and weary. She was already in the hands of the reporters, every newspaper office having furnished its inquirer. She was the centre of observation on the train, and her guard, a young beardless fellow of twenty or thereabouts, with a grip like Javert's, said that it was wonderful to see what curiosity the people had to see her. At all the towns crowds flocked in the car to see the "murderess," and at Winetta the jam was something to talk about. The universal expression of the public was sympathy for the prisoner. "Not a harsh word has she heard," said the guard, "since I started with her." She seemed half frightened at the great stir she was creating, and sunk cowering and crouching under the steady and continuous gaze of strangers. She talked very little, although she attempted to answer all the questions directed to her. She seemed grateful at meeting your correspondent, the only person she knew in all the crowds she had seen. She talked freely with me and asked me many questions as to her future destination, whether they would really allow her husband to go with her or not and various similar queries.

SURPRISED AT THE PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

She was very much interested at the recital of the interest taken in her case by the public, and was especially gratified that the ladies had been so active in her behalf. When I read her the card of Mrs. H. M. Alexander in the HERALD, in which that lady offered to send a check for $50 to a fund to be raised in her behalf, she was very much affected, and expressed a wonder that persons living so far off had time to think of her or her troubles. She did not say whether or not she wanted the money, but I am enabled, from a knowledge of her circumstances, to speak upon that point.

IN A DESTITUTE CONDITION.

She is really in a destitute condition, and, barring the money raised for her in Atlanta, has nothing at all. Her family is impoverished by the heavy expenses of the trial, &c. Her husband and his father and brothers left Pickens county at great loss when they took the trip to North Carolina, and have been engaged ever since their capture with the trial. The husband has been in jail a great portion of the time, and he and his people have nothing left. Their notes for a good amount are out for legal expenses, &c. Mr. Hombrick, her father, has mortgaged his farm to raise money to conduct her defence and to make her comfortable while in prison. Her relatives were thus forced to see her leave home without any money at all with which to ease her life in the Penitentiary, or give her the little delicacies that in her peculiar condition she would crave and need.

RAISING MONEY FOR HER.

She was very much embarrassed on arriving here at the sight of so many people, and bewildered at the terrible din of engines, porters and brakemen in the Union Passenger Depot. She trembled violently, and had to be guided in her very steps. A scheme had been hastily arranged among her sympathizers in Atlanta to raise a purse for her. It was provided that while waiting for the train she should seek a room, where those who desired to do so could call and see her. It was definitely understood, while, of course, no charge was made for admission, that each person who went in should give some amount of money to her friends who stood at the door. A very large crowd went in, and, while some forgot the conditions of entrance, a large amount of money was raised.

UNUSUAL MARKS OF SYMPATHY.

All classes of persons called to see her—gamblers, clergymen, ladies, merchants, mechanics, &c. There were several who gave her money kindly, the amount realized at the door. Two gentlemen gave her $10 each. It may be mentioned, for Bret Harte's sake, that both of these were gamblers. The visitors were universally respectful to her. She made no attempt to talk in a general way, and simply answered questions—there being not a great many addressed to her. She expressed great gratitude at the kindness that had been shown her.

SATISFIED WITH HER LOT.

She says that she is satisfied with the decision of the Governor in her case, and that it is more than she hoped for. She says she has little terror of her ten years' imprisonment, provided her husband can be with her during the time. He declares it to be his purpose to go with her and remain with her until her sentence has expired. It may be fairly said that whatever wildness or gallantry he may have had in the years that are gone he is thoroughly cured now and is doing all that a man can do to expiate his former folly. Indeed the Georgia ladies who know of his loyal and manly conduct since the tragedy, now not only tolerate his existence but even begin to feel a sort of admiration for him.

A FULL PARDON EXPECTED.

The opinion gows stronger that the Governor will give a full pardon to the unfortunate woman in a very short time. It is an open secret that he was very much inclined to do so at first, but that he was restrained from so doing by the fact that her counsel on the trial had begged to be allowed to plead guilty to voluntary manslaughter. He did not feel justified in giving thorough clemency more than the counsel for defence had contended for in the court. He was thus forced to fix some term of punishment for her. If the public sentiment in her favor does not die out there is little doubt that a full pardon will soon be obtained, if not from the Governor then from the Legislature in November.

FEARS OF FURTHER TROUBLE.

I am informed by Colonel Darnell, the able and humane counsel for the prosecution, who is acquainted with the people of Pickens county and their temper, that he very much fears there will be a serious feud arising from the later affidavits put before the Governor, in which Miss Fowler's character was attacked. It must be remembered that none of these affidavits, and no testimony of this sort was introduced in the trial. The most of the affidavits come from the Southerns or their connections, and Colonel Dornell is fearful that the Fowlers will make an open war upon the men who have thus attacked the character of their dead relative. It will be deplorable in the extreme if this feud should be opened. Those who do not know cannot imagine the bitterness of feelings that still exist in these mountain counties between the old "Unionists" and "rebs," especially in those sections unpenetrated by railroads, and shut up from all liberalizing influences. The Fowlers are the leaders, and have been for years of the "Union" or "nog back" element of upper Georgia, while the Southerns and Hornbicks lead the "rebels," as they are still called. If these two families become embroiled because of these affidavits the feud may extend over the whole county, and grow into an irrepressible vendetta.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

BENJAMIN PATERSON'S JEALOUSY AND HIS VENGEANCE—PROBABLE MURDER—HE SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND PETER NIXON AND CUTS HIS OWN THROAT—A SCENE OF HORROR.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., May 30, 1878.

One of the most bloody and at the same time deliberate crimes ever perpetrated in this State took place this morning about two o'clock upon the summit of the Sowerland Mountain, some eight miles from here. The region in which it occurred is a noteworthy one. For years it has been a nest of the lowest kind of people. Communism itself could wish for no greater license than is indulged in in that black and wild region. Peter Nixon, a colored man, aged about forty, has been living in a low, one story house, back from the road leading from Wertsville to Stoulsburg. So closely is it surrounded by trees that the traveller along the the road can scarcely perceive it. About five years ago Nixon's wife left him and went to Princeton, where she has since resided. After his wife's departure Peter took in as housekeeper for himself and boy a daughter of a man named Benjamin Peterson, who resides in Pennsylvania, near New Hope. The neighbors say that Nixon and Peterson's daughter sustained the relation of husband and wife, although never formally married.

MAD WITH JEALOUSY.

Peterson's wife, Elizabeth, has been in the habit of paying visits to her daughter, and about three weeks ago she came over to Nixon's for that purpose. Peterson had for long time suspected that his wife was not treating him as she should, and he was led to believe that Nixon, among others, was the cause of it. Fired with jealousy and rage he last evening, about six o'clock, left his home in Pennsylvania, with a gun, which he borrowed from a neighbor, and started for New Jersey. He walked on until two o'clock this morning, when he reached Nixon's house, on the mountain. Nixon and his boy were sleeping in the low attic, while Elizabeth Peterson and her daughter were in one of the two rooms down stairs. The dogs began howling as Peterson approached and awoke the inmates. Peterson, trying to disguise his voice, called to Nixon. Nixon asked who was there, to which Peterson replied, "Come down and see." Nixon took a lamp and came to the door. As he opened it Peterson discharged the contents of his gun full in Nixon's face. It struck his skull over the left eye, scattering his brains in all directions. Nixon went back a step or two and then fell, wallowing in a pool of blood.

A CHASE FOR LIFE.

Mrs. Peterson and her daughter were thoroughly alarmed at the report of the gun, and blowing out the lamp, which stood lit on the table, tried to hide. The daughter first went behind the door, then under the bed and finally jumped out of the back window to the ground, a distance of some six feet, and started for the house of Aaron Prue, distant about two hundred yards. After Peterson had shot Nixon he went in quest of his wife. She had crawled between the two mattresses on the bed and lay there when he entered the room. Peterson called to her to come out. She at first refused, but when he threatened her and said he would kill her she came from the bed and begged him not to shoot. He let her leave the house and then seized her, threw her down and shot her, having in the meantime reloaded his gun. The shot only grazed her scalp, so he attempted to hold her on the ground while he reloaded his weapon. This was a few feet from the door and pieces of hair and drops of blood were scattered around. Peterson was unable to maintain his hold while he put another charge in the gun, and Elizabeth, escaping, ran over to Aaron Price's. Peterson then walked on a few yards, laid the gun on a rock and cut his throat with a penknife laying open the windpipe for an inch and a half. He fell in the bushes and lay there till daylight.

THE WOUNDED.

As soon as Elizabeth and her daughter reached Price's and awakened the family persons started out and the neighborhood was quickly aroused. A doctor was summoned, but no one arrived until half-past seven A. M. Dr. Merriam came first, and he was followed a little later by Dr. Robbins. They found all the victims alive, but Nixon in so critical a condition that he could not long survive. Peterson had pretty thoroughly severed his windpipe. He may live, but this is doubtful. Mrs. Peterson will probably recover. The HERALD reporter reached the spot about one o'clock. Peterson and his wife were conscious, and were able to converse a little. The daughter narrated the story as already given.

THE MURDERER'S PURPOSE.

Peterson said he had two drinks on the way over, having bought a half pint of whiskey at New Hope when he started. He said he intended to kill Jim Gers and Jack Philips, two men living in Pennsylvania, after he had finished up Nixon and Elizabeth. He wrote a long letter on the 19th of this month, in which he stated his grievances and asked God to render judgment where it was needed. He said he had formed the purpose several weeks ago, and was only waiting a good chance to carry it out. He is lying in Price's house, on the floor, and Elizabeth is on the bed. Her face is badly burned with the powder, but she does not seem to be seriously injured. Nixon presents a ghastly spectacle, his skull being open and his brains exposed to view. The walls of the room where he was shot are covered with blood and hair. There is the most intense excitement in the neighborhood. The Justice of the Peace was so excited that he did not know enough to summon an officer, but started for this place to get counsel.

A coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow, as Nixon will in all probability die during the night.

OBITUARY.

EUROPE KELSEY.

Mr. Europe Kelsey died at Freeport, Cumberland county, Me., on the 28th inst., at the age of ninety-three years. He was one of the most respected citizens in that section, and was believed by his friends to be the oldest Mason in Maine, if not in the United States, having been admitted to the order at Groton, Mass., in 1806.

LOUIS FULLARTON MACKINNON.

Advices from Jamaica, West Indies, announce that the manager of the Jamaica Railway, Louis Fullarton Mackinnon, died at his country residence at "The Whim," near Kingston, Jamaica, on Sunday, May 19. He was a member of the Legislative Council and a leading man in the country.

CHIEF JUSTICE GANTT, OF NEBRASKA.

Daniel Gantt, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska, died at Nebraska City on Wednesday morning of dropsy. He was about seventy years old.

FIRE IN DUANE STREET.

Flames were seen at half-past twelve o'clock this morning issuing from the third story windows of the four story brick building No. 187 Duane street, occupied by Fisher & Lansing as a coffee and spice mills. An alarm was at once sent out which brought to the burning building engine companies Nos. 7, 27 and 31. As the flames had gained considerable headway, a second alarm was sent out, which was promptly responded to by engine companies 2, 4, 6, 12, 29 and 30. The united streams of water which were now played on the building soon brought the flames under control. The loss to the stock and building is estimated at $25,000. The insurance, if any, could not be ascertained.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE POET-JOURNALIST—HIS CONDITION AT MIDNIGHT UNFAVORABLE.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant met with a serious accident on Wednesday evening, a short time after the ceremony of unveiling the Mazzini bust had concluded. He fell in the vestibule of his friend's (General J. G. Wilson's) house, No. 15 East Seventy-fourth street, striking his head against the stone step with such force as to cause a partial concussion of the brain. On Wednesday night and yesterday Mr. Bryant remained seriously ill, and for some time fears as to the ultimate effects of the accident were entertained by his medical advisers. It is now hoped that nothing worse will result from it than the suffering and inconvenience that he has undergone and the pain and anxiety that his family and many friends have felt.

BEFORE THE ACCIDENT.

The cause of Mr. Bryant's fall is supposed to have been syncope, brought on by fatigue and long exposure to the sun. During the unveiling ceremonies of the Mazzini bust the heat was found by all present to be very oppressive, and he was exposed to the direct rays of the sun during most of the time that they lasted. While he was speaking a gentleman held up an umbrella so as to afford him some shade, but it was noticed that it was not always possible to keep his bared head under cover. When the ceremonies were over no indications of fatigue or approaching illness were noticed in him, and he walked sturdily across the ball ground, in an easterly direction, leaning on the arm of General Wilson, from whom he had accepted an invitation to take rest and refreshment at his house before going home. Mr. Bryant was in excellent spirits. He conversed cheerfully and told many anecdotes. When the two gentlemen reached the statue of Fitz-Green Halleck they stood before it for some time. Mr. Bryant recalled the incidents attending the unveiling it with much appearance of interest. It was the first time he saw it since it was placed upon the permanent granite pedestal, and he noted with pleasure the improvement made in its appearance by the change. He sustained the same cheerful demeanor till the end of the walk, and even while he ascended the steps of Mr. Wilson's residence showed no sign of fatigue or ill-health, except that he leaned a little heavily upon the arm of his companion, which he did not relinquish until they stood in the vestibule.

THE FALL.

He then leaned against the open half of the outer door, while Mr. Wilson advanced one step to open the inner one with a key which he carried. Attracted by a slight sound that gentleman turned suddenly, just too late to prevent the accident. He saw Mr. Bryant falling backward. His head struck with a sickening thud upon the broad stone step outside the door, while his body lay half within and half without the vestibule. Mr. Wilson instantly lifted his head, called for assistance and had him carried into his parlors, where he was laid on a sofa. This was at about four o'clock P. M. For some time he was unable to speak, but having taken a little sherry he gathered strength and talked a little to those about him, even trying to calm their anxiety on his account by trying to turn the conversation to ordinary topics. He declined the offer of Mr. Wilson that he should retire to bed in his house, and would not allow a doctor to be sent for. He showed the greatest anxiety to reach his home, at No. 24 West Sixteenth street, and after he had rested about an hour Mr. Wilson decided to drive him there without further delay. During the journey he talked very little, only occasionally asking what street they were at, and how soon he would be at home. Arrived there, he was laid on a sofa in his library, where Dr. J. F. Gray, his family physician, soon visited him. This gentleman was of opinion that Mr. Bryant had been first attacked by syncope or general faintness, the effect of the heat and fatigue. The result of the fall was a sort of concussion or—as he phrased it in conversation with a HERALD reporter—commotion of the brain. At about seven o'clock he paid a second visit, accompanied by Dr. J. M. Carnochan, who concurred with him in his opinion of the case. They found Mr. Bryant in a semi-unconscious state. He made considerable opposition to being examined by them, and it is not yet ascertained whether he suffered any further injuries, though it is believed that he did not. No bruise or mark was visible on the back of his head, his thick, soft felt hat having shielded him from external injury. The evil results were all due to the shock which the brain received when his head came in contact with the stone. The pains, from which he suffered very much during the evening, were all in the region of the forehead, to which he frequently raised his hand, exclaiming, "Oh, my head!" He was removed to bed at a late hour, and was watched all night by his friend, Mr. J. A. Graham.

He continued in the same condition, restless and half unconscious, until noon yesterday, when he insisted on leaving his bed. He then sat in a chair in his library for some time. It is very hard to induce him to take the medicine prescribed for him, and he shows great strength of will and determination to have his own way in everything. Dr. Gray, though very anxious, on account of his great age and the severity of the shock which he sustained, has good hopes for his complete recovery. He was much easier yesterday afternoon, and his pulse gave favorable indications.

HIS CONDITION AT MIDNIGHT.

At midnight Mr. Bryant was in a very alarming condition. He was delirious and sprang out of bed every few minutes during the night, talking in a disconnected manner. He was, according to the instructions of the doctor, allowed to walk about as he pleased, being closely watched by a nurse, lest he should do himself injury. Dr. Gray is very apprehensive of the result. He says that the present condition of delirium is likely to last for four days. It is now feared that the brain must have received serious harm. The whole nervous system, the doctor says, has received a severe shock, and all the organic functions are disturbed.

BRAZIL.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST—ANOTHER ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY—TOO MANY IMMIGRANTS—FAMINE, DROUGHT AND YELLOW FEVER.

RIO JANEIRO, April 30, 1878.

The statement of the Minister of Finances as to the condition of the national Treasury continues to be largely discussed, for His Excellency's boisterous pugnacity led him into considerable "sloshing around," in which the corns of many interests have got roughly trodden on. In fact, His Excellency should have been born an Irishman, as he seems to be unable to resist the temptation of letting drive at every head, be it a factionist or simple spectator that comes in his way. But this, though an excellent plan in an Irish row or a flatboatman's frolic, has its disadvantages in an administrator of a constitutional country, and His Excellency is beginning to discover the Nestorian sagacity that resides in the ancient adage of "Let sleeping dogs lie."

REDUCING THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Following the promulgation of the decree of the 15th authorizing the issue of $32,700,000 of paper money, the Minister has reduced the Treasury rate of interest one per centum—namely, to five per cent and one year's term—and the Bank of Brazil has also reduced the rate of interest upon deposits. The decree has had but a slight immediate effect in raising gold, as the anticipation of an issue had previously raised gold about five per cent, and it was received with relief from fears of an issue of $100,000,000 or $150,000,000, which had been current previously. Moreover, its paying out into circulation will be spread over four or five months, and the further advance which might otherwise occur in gold will probably be checked by the large crop of coffee now maturing, and by the government having, through the sale of the *Independencia*, funds in London for several months to come. Up to the present no part of the issue has yet been made, money being freely offered to the Treasury on loan.

BAD FOR IMMIGRATION.

In addition to the economies in the Treasury office previously noticed others have been made which raise the total saving to 115,000 milreis, as the government has suppressed the Swiss and Dutch legations, reduced the Peruvian to a Chargé, cut off the allowances for houses, &c., for legations, and dispenses with various high and low officials of the secretariat. Moreover, the government has abrogated all the contracts for the introduction of immigrants, of whom hundreds are arriving in almost every Mediterranean steamer, greatly to the embarrassment of the Treasury and the Colonization office, which is at its wits' end to provide for and settle them and the thousands of miserable and next-to-naked refugees from Ceara, 20,000 of whom have already been transported to other provinces, to be provided for and settled on lands. At present there are about two thousand five hundred housed in Rio temporarily, very willing to eat, but by no means anxious for work harder than guitar twanging.

FAMINE AND DEATH.

The accounts from the region of drought are still of a disastrous nature. A region of 20,000 square miles at least is fast becoming depopulated, its roads to the sea coast marked with putrifying corpses and gaunt forms tottering seaward in pursuit of life. Well-to-do families, rich even, reduced to naked beggary; murders and robberies rife, the dreadful *beriberi* spreading over the whole region and striking down those whom famine had still spared; a girl murdering her two little sisters and half devouring one, like a ravenous beast, and, amid all this, some of the food sent at heavy cost into the interior and distributed to the famishing poor was found to have been mixed with lime by the scoundrelly dealers who had sold it to the government, immediately doubling the previous large mortality of the district.

YELLOW JACK.

The hot weather of late has been attended with an outburst of fever among the shipping and on shore. In the city the deaths from yellow fever are about four a day. At Santos some cases still appear; at Paranaguá several cases have occurred and the Santa Catharina ports of Itajahy and San Francisco have also received the infection, but will probably be speedily freed from it by cooler weather.

On the 16th the city and port of Pelotas, the centre of the jerked beef trade of the Rio Grande do Sul, was struck by a squall which did considerable damage in the city and port, wrecking several small craft and damaging all the rest. It was, however, a local affair and no casualties are reported from the port of Rio Grande do Sul.

Promulgation has been given to an additional treaty of extradition between Brazil and Belgium.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, May 22, 1878.

The coffee market is quiet and unchanged; prices are maintained at 6,300 a 6,450 reis per ten kilos for good firsts. The average daily receipts for the week have been 4,200 bags, and the shipments for the same time have been as follows:—To the Channel and the northern European ports, 2,000 bags; to American ports, 11,000 do.; to Mediterranean ports, none. The week's sales have been as follows:—For the Channel and the North of Europe, 7,000 bags; for the United States, 24,000 do.; for the Mediterranean ports, none. The total stock in port is 33,000 bags. Freights—Per sail to the Channel, 35s. Exchange on London, 23⅝.

SANTOS, May 22, 1878.

Coffee, 5,600 a 5,800 reis per 10 kilos for superior. The average daily receipts for the week have been 3,200 bags. The week's shipments to all countries have been 28,000 bags, of which Europe took 25,000 bags. The sales of the week foot up 2,000 bags for Europe. None was sold for the United States. The stock on hand is computed at 42,000 bags.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Britannic	June 1	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Helvetia	June 1	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Ethiopia	June 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Mosel	June 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	June 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Alsatia	June 5	London	7 Bowling Green
Scythia	June 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Holland	June 5	London	69 Broadway
P Caland	June 5	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Ville de Paris	June 5	Havre	55 Broadway
Celtic	June 6	Liverpool	37 Broadway
State of Georgia	June 6	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Lessing	June 6	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Spain	June 8	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Bolivia	June 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oder	June 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Berlin	June 8	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
Nevada	June 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Abyssinia	June 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Elysia	June 12	London	7 Bowling Green
Denmark	June 12	London	69 Broadway
St Laurent	June 12	Havre	55 Broadway
City of Brussels	June 13	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
State of Georgia	June 13	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Wieland	June 13	Hamburg	61 Broadway
England	June 15	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Victoria	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Donau	June 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Germanic	June 15	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Schiedam	June 15	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Wyoming	June 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Canada	June 19	London	69 Broadway
Bothnia	June 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Pommerania	June 20	Hamburg	61 Broadway
The Queen	June 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Circassia	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Weser	June 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Switzerland	June 22	Antwerp	52 Broadway
Idaho	June 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Herder	June 27	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Montana	July 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway
FROM PHILADELPHIA.			
Vaderland	June 8	Antwerp	307 Walnut st

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	4 31	Sandy Hook....eve	7 24
Sun sets	7 24	Gov Island....eve	8 09
Moon sets....eve	— —	Hell Gate....eve	9 54

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

May 30.	Hour.	Bar. Inch.	Ther. Deg.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Horseshoe	Noon.	30:10	62	E	Cloudy.
Southwest Spit	4 PM	30:10	60	ENE	Rain.
Sandy Hook	8 PM	30:10	57	ENE	Cloudy.
Sandy Hook	12 PM	30:05	56	NE	Rain.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 30, 1878.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Atlas (Br), Low, Jacmel May 9, Aux Cayes 11th, Gonaives 13th, St Marc 16th, Port au Prince 18th and Kingston 23d with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. May 25, off Castle Island, passed steamer Colon, hence for Aspinwall.

Ship Alexander McNeil (of New Orleans), Sproul, Callao 129 days, with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co; vessel to Yates & Porterfield. Was 30 days to Cape Horn and 90 to the Equator, which was crossed in lon 37 40; thence to port 55 days, with light winds and calms; April 13, lat 15 S, lon 31 40, spoke bark Heine des Mondes (Fr), from Montevideo for Cette.

Bark Chattanooga, Freeman, Aleppey Feb 8, with mdse to Archer & Ball; vessel to V H Brown & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 7, St Helena 14th, and crossed the Equator April 30, in lon 37 40; from lat 28 N had light northerly winds.

Bark Syringa (Br), Payson, Limerick April 26, via Shelbourne, NS, in ballast, to order. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Lindesnaes (Nor), Tonnesen, Forsund, in ballast, to C Tobias & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Prosperina (Aus), Ivancich, Havre April 5, in ballast to order. Came the southern passage, and had light winds and calms.

Bark Oneco, Henry, Matanzas 12 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Caro, Grey, Cienfuegos 19 days, with sugar to J & G Fowler; vessel to master.

Bark John Worster, Winn, of and from Boston 4 days, in ballast to Vernon H Brown & Co.

Brig S V Nichols (Br), Poole, Point a-Pitre 21 days, with sugar to H A Swan & Son; vessel to master.

Brig Harry & Aubrey (Br), Delano, Barbados 20 days, with sugar and molasses to Dwight & Platt.

Schr David Ames, Ames, Cardenas 13 days, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.; vessel to master.

Schr B & J Lee, Smith, Caibarien 10 days, with sugar to E D Morgan & Co.; vessel to B F Metcalfe & Co.

Schr Geo P Hallock, Sharrett, Richmond.
Schr J B Connors, Bell, Virginia.
Schr J P Cake, Smith, Virginia.
Schr Jennie Hall, Longstreet, Virginia.
Schr G T Browning, Schowell, Virginia.
Schr Breeze, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr Wm A Levering, Smith, Virginia.
Schr H P Barnes, White, Virginia.
Schr S S Hudson, Vaughn, Philadelphia for Portsmouth, NH. In for a harbor.

Yacht Oneath (of Cowes), Hayden, Queenstown 20 days. Had moderate weather.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer Santee, Springer, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers to Burling & Davis.
Steamer Acushnett, Rector, New London for New York.
Brig Suwanee, Sawyer, New Haven for New York, in ballast, to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr Eri, Robinson, Shulee, NS, for New York.
Schr Jasper (Br), Priest, Joggins, NS, for New York.
Schr Conquest (Br), Andrews, St John, NB, for New York.
Schr Julia E Pratt, Rockport for New York.
Schr Clara Dinsmore, Chase, Lubec for New York.
Schr Trimmer, Milton, Millstone Point for New York.
Schr Ney, Baker, Fall River for New York.
Schr E Waterman, Hinckley, Nantucket for New York.
Schr Aaron Kingsland, Nantucket for New York.
Schr Laurel, Devine, Nantucket for Philadelphia.
Schr Sarah E Thomas, Arnold, Providence for New York.
Schr Muskee, Cullen, Providence for New York.
Schr Cornelia, Lyons, Providence for New York.
Schr J H Burnett, Rasmussen, Providence for New York.
Schr S L Thompson, Hull, Providence for New York.
Schr W P Phillips, Tuttle, Providence for New York.
Schr John Warren, McGarr, Providence for New York.
Schr Tunis Bodine, Young, Providence for New York.
Schr James K Polk, Buckley, Westport for New York.
Schr Joseph Rogers, Spencer, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Joseph Hall, Hamilton, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Texas, Davis, New London for New York.
Schr Entire, Kinnear, Norwich for New York.
Schr Ocean Wave, Hurst, Norwich for New York.
Schr S J Smith, Baldwin, Norwich for New York.
Schr Allen Gurney, Gurney, Norwich for New York.
Schr Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk for New York.
Schr Henry A Deming, Boardman, Hartford for New York.
Schr Charles Hawley, Hubbard, Hartford for New York.
Schr Wave, Hubbard, New Haven for New York.
Schr Reading R R No 43, Carroll, New Haven for New York.
Schr Jessie Elizabeth, Crowell, New Haven for New York.
Schr E & A Baker, Murray, New Haven for New York.
Schr Lucy Jones, Mayhew, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr Wm Farren, Lindsley, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr James Boyle, Rogers, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr H V Duryea, Carpenter, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Annie P Chase, Poole, City Island for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer Eleanora, Johnson, New York for Portland.
Steamer Glaucus, Bearse, New York for Boston.
Steamer Amos C Barstow, Kenny, New York for Providence.
Steamer Tallapoosa (US Revenue), McRitchie, New York for Newport, RI.
Schr Kate Clark (Br), Guptill, New York for St George, NB.
Schr Laconia, Crockett, New York for Rockland, Me.
Schr E & I Oakley, Newman, New York for Providence.
Schr Aldana Rokes, Rokes, New York for South Hampton.
Schr M E Woodhull, Horton, Port Johnson for New Bedford.
Schr Henry May, Hatch, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr John H Gould, Donovan, Rondout for Hartford.
Schr Wild Fire, Bearse, Amboy for Gloucester, Mass.
Sailed from City Island—Bark Whitehall (Br), from New York for Goole, E.

CLEARED.

Steamer Gen Meade (Br), Cowell, Bermuda—A E Outerbridge & Co.
Steamer Professor Morse, Stead, Key West—F C Schmidt.
Steamer Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Grumley, Philadelphia—James Hand.
Steamer Glaucus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.
Schr Frank Atwood, Mather, St Ann's Bay and San Blas—R Green & Co.
Schr Empress, Ingersoll, Boston—Charles Twing.

SAILED.

Steamers Herder (Ger), for Hamburg; State of Virginia (Br), Glasgow; City of Montreal (Br), Liverpool; Alps (Br), Port au Prince, &c; Gen Meade (Br), Bermuda; Isaac Bell, Richmond, &c; Albemarle, Lewes, Del; barks Ararat (Aus), Cork or Falmouth; Lizzie Wright (Br), Calais (France); brig A J Pettingill, Cienfuegos.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

STEAMER LOTTIE (Br), was ashore at Cape Haytien, May 23, and was discharging cargo to lighten ship.

SHIP MATTERHORN (Ger) was wrecked in a gale at Browse Island, Australia, prior to April 26, and the captain and 16 of the crew lost. The M was originally an American vessel, built at Bath, Me, in 1866, and registered 1,306 tons.

BARK OAKHILL, of and from San Francisco, has been sold at Sydney, NSW, for $2,400 and placed under the British flag.

BARK MADONNA (Br), Delfosse, from St Jago, Cuba, for Savanilla, has been wrecked. Captain and crew arrived at Kingston, Ja, May 21 from Savanilla.

BARK CELINA, Hodgdon, at Portland, Me, May 29, from Rio Janerio via Turks Island, reports a series of misfortunes. The captain's wife was taken down with the yellow fever at Rio Janeiro and died in a few days. The second mate, a brother to the captain's wife, also died at Rio Janeiro. An infant son, two years old, died three days out. The first mate, Charles Hutton, was sick with the fever, but recovered. All but three of the crew were left in the hospital and the captain was compelled to ship a new crew for the return voyage, which he was compelled to pay $30 per month. Mrs. Hodgdon and her brother, who was unmarried, were natives of Boot bay. They were buried in Rio. The ship cleared from Rio March 30.

BRIG OLIVER (Br), Weeks, from New York, was ashore near Jeremie, May 9.

SCHR E H ATWOOD, of Gardiner, from Philadelphia, May 27, for Providence, coal laden, went ashore at Deal Beach, one mile north of Asbury Park, NJ, yesterday evening, during a heavy NE storm. The crew were saved. The schooner was leaking badly, and it was found necessary to beach her to save her from foundering. The Atwood is of 259 tons burthen, owned by Thos Gardner and others, of Providence, and is partly insured. She will probably go to pieces. At low tide she will be high and dry. The beach in the vicinity of Life Saving Station No. 6 is strewn with coal.

SCHR DANIEL LLOYD, which arrived at Kingston, Ja, 14th inst from Port Antonio, has been sold at the former place.

SCHR CHAS E MOODY, Eastman, at Boston from Rio Grande, was 18 days N of Bermuda, with strong NW and W gales, in which split sails, carried away chain plates and received other damage. On the outward passage, Jan 26, the day after leaving New York for Rio Janeiro, encountered a terrible NW gale, in which was struck by a sea while running before the gale, carrying away 30 feet of bulwarks, stove boat and water casks, washing away cabin doors and skylight, and filled the cabin with water, damaging all stores and some cargo; at the same time Capt Eastman was washed overboard, but having got a bight of a line under his arm, he was hauled on board again, after towing astern some time, the vessel going at the time 10 miles an hour.

SCHR TWENTY-ONE FRIENDS, bound to Alexandria, went ashore on Ragged Point a few days since. She got off May 28 and proceeded to Baltimore, where she arrived 29th.

SCHR FRANK HERBERT (of Denis), which was in collision with schr Georgia (of Bangor), in April last, off Cape Cod, was sold at auction at Provincetown 29th inst., per order of the United States Court, to A P Venzie & Co of Bangor, for $830, subject to wharfage.

A NEW STEAMER.—The Harlan & Collingsworth Co, at Wilmington, Del, have just received an order from the Baltimore Steam Packet Co, the owners of the Carolina, to build for them a new first class iron steamer, to be in all respects a duplicate of the Carolina. Work will be commenced at once, and it is expected that the new boat will be finished about the latter part of January, 1879. Her dimensions are to be as follows:—Length over all about 265 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet. The machinery will consist of one walking beam engine of 60 inches diameter of cylinder and 11 feet stroke. Everything about the boat is to be first class, and she is intended to run between Baltimore and Norfolk.

LAUNCHED—At Portland, May 29, by Goss & Sawyer, schr John Bracewell, 224 tons, owned in Dover, NH. Capt C W Chatfield commands her.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NORTH SEA—ELBE RIVER.

The Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg gives notice of the following change in the buoys in the Norder Gat, Elbe River:—

The five black and red checkered buoys, A, B, C, D and E, which indicate the southern limit of the channel near Cuxhaven, between lightships No II (Neptun), and No III (Jacob Hinrich), have been taken up and replaced by five black buoys, marked in white letters D, E, F, G and H. The three red and white checkered buoys I, II and III, at the northern edge of the Norder Gat, have been taken up and replaced by three white buoys marked in black figures 4, 5 and 6.

WHALEMEN.

Arrived at New Bedford May 29, bark Sunbeam, Gifford, Atlantic Ocean, Dominica May 5, with 380 bbls sp oil. Sent home on the voyage 930 bbls sp oil. Reports nothing. Came home on account of having a poor rudder.

Arrived at Honolulu May 2, schr Newton Booth, Caughheil, with 100 bbls wh oil.

Touched at Mangain, NZ, April 10, bark Niger, Hallett, of NB, and paid off part of crew.

A letter from Fayal, dated 7th inst., reports that bark Clarice, Marchant, of Edgartown, which left that island 16th ult, had arrived with stern plank started, having had bad weather, repaired, and sailed again 4th inst, to cruise.

Spoken—May 18, lat 23 30 N, lon 76 30 W, bark Vigilant, Gifford, of New Bedford.

SPOKEN.

Bark Yamoyden, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, April 22, lat 15 20 S, lon 36.

Bark Mizpah (Br), Potter, from Belfast for Baltimore, May 29, off the Capes of Virginia.

Bark Lidskjalf (Nor), Gunderson, from Bremen for Philadelphia, May 29, lat 39 29, lon 73 30.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

ADELAIDE, May 29—Arrived, brig Ned White, Thombs, New York.

BRISTOL, May 30—Arrived, bark Robt A Chapman (Br), Rutherford, New York.

BREMEN, May 30—Arrived, ship Chas Luling (Ger), Wicke, New York; bark Jessunda (Ger), Plasse, Baltimore.

BERGEN, May 24—Sailed, bark Stanley (Nor), Wroldsen, United States.

CAPE TOWN, CGH, May 3—Sailed, brig Helen A Holmes, Eldridge, United States.

DOVER, May 30—Sailed, bark Braato (Nor), Nielsen, New York.

DUNDEE, May 30—Sailed, ship Republic, Holmes, Sundswall.

DUNKIRK, May 28—Arrived, bark Nausika (Nor), Spielberg, New York.

GREAT YARMOUTH, May 29—Arrived, bark Dorotea M (Ital), Maresca, New York.

GOSPORT, E, May 30—Arrived, brig Atlas, Gray, Pensacola.

GLOUCESTER, May 30—Sailed, bark Artiere Giovanni (Aus), Ivancich, United States.

GLASGOW, May 30—Arrived, bark Enigma (Br), Walker, United States.

GENOA, May 27—Arrived, bark Evening Star (Br), Natvig, Philadelphia.

HAVRE, May 29—Arrived, bark Charlotte Young (Br), Crook, Boston.

HULL, May 30—Arrived, steamer Otranto (Br), Jenkins, New York (not previously).

Sailed 30th, bark Vittor Pisani (Ital), Scarpa, New York.

HAMBURG, May 29—Sailed, Frednaes (Nor), Pedersen, Baltimore.

HONG KONG, to May 30—Arrived, bark Belle of Oregon, Merriman, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 29—Arrived, barks Rival (Nor), Jorgensen, Savannah; 30th, Granville Belle (Br), Purdy, New Orleans; Svea, (Sw), Beckstrom, do.

Sailed 28th, steamer Hooper (Br), Murell, Boston; 30th, bark Shatemuc (Br), Roberts, United States.

LONDON, May 29—Cleared, bark Vanadis (Nor), Johnsen, New York.

LIZARD, May 30, 6 A M—Off, steamer Greece (Br), Pearce from New York, for London.

LEITH, May 30—Arrived, bark Ocean Home (Nor), Salvesen, Darien via New York.

LISBON, May 28—Arrived, schr Ariadne, Dyer, Pensacola (before reported without date).

LEGHORN, to May 30—Arrived, bark Emelia (Ital), De Genaro, New York.

PLYMOUTH, May 30—Sailed, bark Lizzie H Jackson, Marwick, New York.

PAUILLAC, May 30—Arrived, bark Giovannina (Ital), Garbulo, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, May 29—Arrived, steamer Erin (Br), Andrews, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded); schr Clara E Bergen, Dayton, New Orleans.

RIGA, to May 30—Arrived, bark Tellus (Nor), Johnsen, New York.

ROTTERDAM, May 29—Cleared, barks Wasland (Nor), Eriksen, Boston; Lucile (Br), Jamieson, United States.

STETTIN, May 26—Sailed, bark Velox (Nor), Olsen, Philadelphia (not from Arendal).

VALENCIA, to May 30—Arrived, bark Zulma (Br), Peterson, New York.

WATERFORD, May 28—Sailed, ship Foreningen (Sw), Fahlmann, New York.

Sailed from —— May 28, bark Eos (Nor), Dannevig, United States.

WEATHER REPORT.

HOLYHEAD, May 30—Wind NE, moderate; barometer 30.147.

PLYMOUTH, May 30—Wind ESE, moderate, fine; barometer 30.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ADELAIDE (S Australia), April 17—Sailed, ship City of Florence (Br), Hunter, San Francisco.

In port April 24, bark Marathon, Emery, for United Kingdom.

DUNEDIN, NZ, April 5—Sailed, ship Ravenscraig (Br), Biggam, San Francisco.

HONOLULU, May 13—Sailed, brig Sheet Anchor, Wentworth, San Francisco.

HAVANA, May 29—Arrived, steamer Niagara, Curtis, New York.

In port 25th, barks Bella Mudge (Br), Murphy, for New York; St Croix (Fr), Barbotin, for do; Mary C Hale, Higgins, for Falmouth; brigs J B Brown, Foster, and Manson, Gardner, for N of Hatteras; schrs Island City, Howes, for do; Wm Slater, Killen, for Baltimore; Therese G. Gutierrez, for New Orleans, and others.

HALIFAX, May 27—Cleared, brig Marius Coipel (Br), Nickerson, Barrow.

JACMEL, May 9—In port, schr E. M. Sawyer, Falkenham, from New York.

KINGSTON, Ja, May 10—Arrived, brigs Dottie (Br), Watson, Halifax (and sailed 17th for Inagua); 12th, Hope (Br), Wood, do (and sailed 18th for Falmouth, Ja); 14th, schrs Daniel Lloyd, White, Port Antonio; 15th, Comet, Bayles, New York; 21st, barks Joseph Baker, Ryder, Boston; 22d, Northwood (Br), Adams, Baltimore.

Sailed May 6, steamer Gen Padille (Col), Howard (from Wilmington, Del), Savanilla (where she arrived prior to 21st); 7th, brigs Maggie (Br), Strum, St Jago; 13th, schrs Jesse B Smith, Williams, New York via Old Harbor; 21st, A L Butler, Eaton, Cuba; 22d, Sarah Whitmore, Whitmore, Mobile via Montego Bay.

Schr J P Macheca, from New Orleans, was out of quarantine 23d and loading fruit for N O.

MELBOURNE, April 24—In port, ships Centennial, Bearse, from New York, arrived March 30; Hamilton, Pike, for Sydney; bark Colusa, Howes, unc; brig Hesperian, Winding, do.

Sailed April 3, bark Abbie N Franklin, Howes, Geographe Bay, WA.

MONTREAL, May 28—Arrived, steamer Scandinavian (Br), Ritchie, Liverpool; ship Roseneath (Br), McVicar, Glasgow; bark Black Prince (Br), Wishart, Greenock.

Sailed 30th, steamer Lake Megantic (Br), Battersby, Liverpool, with 270 head of cattle.

Cleared 28th, steamers Prince Edward (Br), Fraser, London; Peruvian (Br), Smith, Liverpool; Corinthian (Br), Menzies, Glasgow; ship Polynesian (Br), Fullerton, Quebec and sea.

NEWCASTLE, NSW, April 4—Sailed, ship Angerona (Br), Harwood, San Francisco; 3d, bark Amelia, Foye, do; 6th, ships Dallam Tower (Br), Campbell, do; 9th, Midlothian (Br), Griffiths, do (before reported sailed 6th); Earl Derby (Br), Colquahoun, do; Lammermoor (Br), Duncan, do; Lochee (Br), Urea, do.

In port April 25, British ships Hawarden Castle, Mathews; Hoghton Tower, Trimble; Dereyon, Patterson; Mallsgate, Summers; Gatescre, Keogh; Ophelia, Afford; Ivanhoe, Grunsditch; Cape of Good Hope, Henderson; Ettrickdale, Lamont; Derbyshire, Llewellyn; Martaban, ——; Drunbaurig, Morris, and The Bruce, Southcott, for San Francisco, ldg; barks Salene (Br), Benson, and Arkwright, Sears, for do, do.

Also in port, ship Henrietta, Blanchard, for Hong Kong; barks Dunkeld (Br), Finlayson, for San Francisco, ldg; Fannie Skolfield, Dunning, from Melbourne, arrived 1st, for Yokohama; Hiram Emery, Wyman; Lottie Moore, Hudson, and Dirigo, Staples, for Hong Kong; Isolina (Br), Gilbert, for Singapore; John R Stanhope, Pillsbury, from Wellington, NZ, arrived 6th, for Yokohama; schr Laura R Burnham, Phillips, from Melbourne, arrived 23d, unc.

QUEBEC, May 28—Arrived, ship Matheran (Br), Liddle, Greenock; barks Christiania (Nor), Mathiesen, London; Haidie, Knudsen, do; Somand, Borgersen, do; Acteon (Nor), Tielmann, do; Journal (Br), McIsaac, Pictou for Montreal.

Cleared 28th, ships Magnum (Nor), Hoyer, London; Edward Cardwell (Br), Campbell, Greenock; Fama (Nor), Stoesen, London; Madras (Br), Briggs, Clyde; Ludvig Holber (Nor), Bruland, Liverpool; barks Dagmar (Br), Anderson, Newcastle; Henry (Nor), Mortensen, Troon; [illegible] (Nor), Andersen, Ayr; Paragon (Br), Williams, Highbridge; Mamelon (Br), Goudy, Sunderland; Arthur White (Br), Murphy, Cork; Finn (Nor), Berg, Hull; Neptune (Nor), Norberg, Cork; Nordenskjold (Nor), Scheen, Newry; Argo (Nor), Andreasen, Waterford; Hortensia (Nor), Simonsen, London.

SYDNEY, NSW, April 8—Sailed, ship Evelyn (Br), Price, San Francisco; 9th, bark Cordillera (Br), McAlister, do; 11th, ship Snowdon (Br), Lewis, do; 14th, Loch Doon (Br), Conning, do; 15th, bark California, Love do.

In port April 25, British ships Bhotan, Christian; Carnegie, Nisbet; Cedric the Saxon, Burgess; Gryfe, Roberts, and Northbrook, Pearce, for San Francisco, ldg; Loch Etive, Stewart, for Portland, do.

Also in port, bark Albert Russell, Carver, for Hong Kong.

ST MARC, May 16—In port, brig Susie J Strout, Fickett, from New York, disg, for Delaware Breakwater for orders; schrs Edward Burton (Br), McDonald, for Boston, ldg; Traveller, Hodge, for Newport, do.

SAGUA, May 23—In port, barks Josie Mildred, Dow, and Norah, Hall, for N of Hatteras; brigs Abbie Clifford, Brandt; Giles Loring, Burrell; Havana, Meyers; Mattie B Russell, Atherton; Myronus, Joy, and Gambia, Clifford, for do; schrs Daisy E Parkhurst, Hooper; Nellie J Dinsmore, May; White Wing, Phelan; Abbie Bursley, Parker; Nellie Starr, Poland, and Edna Harwood, Turner, for do; Alzena, Flammer, for Baltimore, all ldg; and others.

SOURIS, PEI, May 22—Cleared, schr Pioneer (Br), Queenstown.

ST JOHN, NF, May 30—Arrived, steamer Cortes, Bennett, New York via Halifax.

SHELBURNE, May 27—Arrived, bark Saguenay (Br), Griffith, Barrow.

ST JOHN, NB, May 28—Arrived, ships Vancouver (Br), Crosby, Havre via Shelburne; Henry (Br), Atkinson, Rio Janeiro.

Cleared 28th, bark Twilight (Br), Thornton, Londonderry; schrs Charles E Scammel (Br), Smith, Queenstown; Albion, Mills, Newark, NJ.

WELLINGTON, NZ, April 18—In port ship Western Monarch (Br), Watson, for San Francisco; bark Sophia R Luhrs, Gary, from New York.

WINDSOR, NS, May 27—Arrived, schr Maggie Marsters (Br), New York.

YARMOUTH, NS, May 27—Arrived, bark Matilda Hilyard (Br), Brooks, Limerick.

Sailed 27th, brig S N Collymore (Br), Point Wolf.

AMERICAN PORTS.

ALEXANDRIA, May 29—Cleared, schr Annie M Allen, New Haven.

BOSTON, May 29—Arrived, brig Ellie E Butler (Br), Martell, Cienfuegos.

Cleared—Brig Helen, Briggs (not Furbish), Cayenne.

30th—Arrived, steamer Wm Crane, Howes, Baltimore; brig Kodiak, Peters, Exmouth, E; schrs S H Crawford, Adams, Matanzas; Hope (Br), Mayaguez, PR; James W Allen, Chase, Richmond, Va; Emma F Hart, Hart, Georgetown, DC; B W Hill, Higgins, Baltimore; Eliza J Raynor, Mitchell, Delaware City.

Sailed—Steamer Massachusetts; ship City of Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, May 29—Arrived, ship Wm Woodbury, Schmidt, Bremen; bark Trafik (Nor), Jacobsen, Weymouth.

Cleared—Bark Robert Godfrey (Br), Taylor, ——; schrs Lottie Wells, Ashford, Cardenas; S J Fooks, Cranmer, Brooklyn; Annie Bliss, Simmons, Boston; Annie S Conant, Baker, do; E H Williams, Russell, Norwich; Jesse W Knight, Lawrence, Dover, NH; Royal Arch, Crowell, Harlem; Ellen M Golder, Hodgdon, Boston; Walter F Parker, Daniels, Allyn's Point.

Sailed—Barks Amazon, Rio Janeiro; Templar, do; Robert Godfrey, ——; Echo, Newry; Von Moltke, Gloucester; Paladin, St Johns, PR; Cristina Acquarone, Queenstown; Zio Battista, do.

30th—Arrived, steamers Guillermo (Sp), Gastanega, Havana; Martha Stevens, Chance, New York; ships Duisberg (Ger), Evers, Rotterdam; Annie Goudey (Br), Bent, Bremen; bark Victoria (Nor), Horstedahl, Holmesstrand; schrs H E Ford, Tyler, Eluthera; C C Lane, Lane, Providence; John Kelso, Kelso, Governor's Harbor; Lottie Taylor, Boston.

Cleared—Steamers Baltimore (Ger), De Limon, Bremen; Antonio (Br), Anderson, Sharpness; Johns Hopkins, Hallett, Boston; Pottsville, Pierce, do; Wm Lawrence, Howse, Savannah; ship Ceylon (Br), Colfer, Cork; barks Glenafton (Br), Davidson, Drogheda; Dom Pedro II, Hudgens, Rio Janeiro; Guiseppina Arcame (Ital), Didone, Queenstown; brigs Helen O'Phinney, Sylvester, Cardenas; Mississippi (Br), Marchant, Demerara; schrs Mary Jane and Elizabeth, McPherson, San Salvador; Willie Martin, Freeman, Dover; Dexter, Mitchell, Charleston.

Sailed—Steamer Baltimore; barks Krona and Ella Vose; brig Mississippi; schr Lottie Wells.

BEAUFORT, SC, May 27—Arrived, barks Petrus (Nor), Andersen, Dublin; Cambalu (Br), Phillips, Cape Town.

BANGOR, May 28—Arrived, bark John C Smith, Jones, Bonaire, WI.

Cleared—Schrs E Closson, Hardy, New York and Washington; Abner Taylor, Dodge, New York.

BATH, May 28—Arrived, schrs West Dennis, Crowell, Baltimore for Gardiner; James Henry, Snow, New York.

Sailed—Schrs John N Gamewell, Weaver, New Orleans; Leonessa, Acborn, Wilmington; Katie G Robinson, Loxy, Philadelphia; Onrust, Cannan, New York; Marcus A Davis, Long; Veto, Stockley, and Wm A Crocker, Kelley, Philadelphia; Aldine, ——.

29th—Sailed, schr Frank Leaming, Milton, Washington.

CHARLESTON, May 29—Sailed, schrs G C Morris, Mason, New York; A & E Hooper, Hubbard, Baltimore (both not as before.)

DELAWARE CITY, May 29—Arrived, schrs Joshua S Bragdon, Jones, Philadelphia.

DANVERSPORT, May 27—Arrived, schrs R H Shannon, Wilson, Georgetown, DC; Willard Saulsbury, Hand, Rondout; G P Trigg, Gamman, New York.

EAST MACHIAS, May 28—Sailed, schrs Kalmar, Colbeth, and Garland, Libby, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 30—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Preciosa (Ger), Valck, from Amsterdam; Emilie Marie (Nor), Olsen, Limerick; James Ellis, Bahamas; Light Brigade (Br), McDonald, Cork; schrs Alaska, Windsor; Eddie, Palmer, Eleuthera.

Passed out for Baltimore—Barks Adelaide, for Rio Janeiro; A J Bonner, Buba; Paladin (Arg), Porto Rico; Muriel (Br), Ireland.

Also passed out from Baltimore, barks Templar, for Rio Janeiro; Sokoto (Br), Bremen.

Arrived—Bark Vernandi, from Rio Janeiro.

GEORGETOWN, DC, May 29—Arrived, schrs Ruth Shaw, McElwee, New York (and cleared for Boston); Florence Dean, Phillips, Providence.

GARDINER, Me, May 27—Sailed, schr C E Simpson, Talpy, Washington.

28th—Arrived, schrs Ira D Sturges, Johnson, and Florence Nowell, Phillips, Philadelphia; Tarry Not, Henderson, New York.

Sailed—Schrs A S Gaskill, Gaskill, and Mary Shields, Waite, New York; Veto, Stockley, and Henrietta, Hill, Philadelphia.

LUBEC, May 25—Sailed, schrs Clara Dinsmore, Chase, New York.

27th—Sailed, schrs Fanny Flint, Warren, Hillsboro, to load for Philadelphia; Sammy Ford, Allen, New York.

MOBILE, May 30—Arrived, schrs Leonard Daniels, Hall, Tampico; Benj Garteide, Glider, New York.

MACHIAS, May 24—Sailed, schrs Kalma, Colbeth, New York; Lizzie Brewster, Smith, do.

MARBLEHEAD, May 24—Sailed, schr Richard Van Robinson, Philadelphia.

MILLBRIDGE, May 27—Sailed, bark Coryphene, Genn, Calais; schr Wigwam, Field, New York.

NEWBURYPORT, May 28—Sailed, schrs Mary Stow, Bacon, and Anna P Sipples, Gordon, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, May 28—Arrived, schrs New Regulus, Trafford, New York; Kate Callahan, Horton, Port Johnson.

29th—Arrived, schrs Eva Diverty, Gandy, Philadelphia; H B Metcalf, from an Eastern port with ice to Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schr J W Drisko, Haskell, Bangor, Me, for New York.

NEWPORT, May 29—Arrived, schrs Emma, White, Taunton for New York (and sailed).

Sailed—Schrs Joseph Porter, Monroe, Philadelphia; Watchful, Gill, Providence for Poughkeepsie; sloop Meteor, Lamphere, Albany.

NEW LONDON, May 29—Arrived, schrs Mary Freeland, Philadelphia for Allyn's Point; Alice Gurney, Newburg for Norwich; Idella Felicia, Hoboken for do; Horizon, New York for do; George F Brown, Hoboken for Montville.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29—Arrived, schrs John Rose, Howell, Trinidad; J J Little, Gandy, Ipswich.

30th—Arrived, steamers Williamsport, Willetts, Portsmouth; Leopard, Wiley, Newburyport; Sarah, McLeod, New York; Hercules, Swasey, Providence; Allentown, Mills, New Bedford; E C Biddle, Davis, New York; bark Come Vol (Ital), Ferrari, Tralee; schrs Sarah E Allen, Allen, Abaco; Bessie Black, Ludlow, Cienfuegos; Mary Nowell, Davidson, New York; Adelia Corson, Corson, Trinidad; Grace Cushing, Mosher, Bangor.

Cleared—Steamers Reading, Colburn, Boston; Centipede, Smith, do; Achilles, Bacon, Fall River; Norfolk, Tunnell, New York; Beverly, Wallace, do; schr Frank Atkins, Little, Cardenas.

Sailed—Steamers Ohio, Achilles, Centipede; ship J Nesmith.

LEWES, Del, May 29—Arrived, ship Rhine (Br), Smith, Cork.

PORTLAND, Me, May 29—Arrived, schrs Casco Lodge, Pierce, New York; Porto Rico, Armstrong, do; Congress, Willard, Bluehill for New York (put in for crew).

Cleared—Schrs Clara Leavitt, Lombard, River Clyde; Wm D Marvel, O'Keefe, Georgetown, DC.

PORTSMOUTH, May 29—Arrived, schr Raven, Pendleton, Port Johnson.

PROVIDENCE, May 29—Arrived, schrs Cathie C Berry, Fountain, Pensacola; Sunlight, Hogdon, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Steamer Tonawanda, Sherman, Philadelphia; schrs Providence, Gandy, do; Martha P King, Jarvis, Raritan River; Orient, Staples, New York.

RICHMOND, May 29—Sailed, schrs E F Cabedo, Swain, Portsmouth, NH; Mary Miller, Dayton, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22—Arrived, bark J W Seaver, Godfrey, Tahiti.

Cleared—Barks Emma Augusta, Ravens, Port Townsend; Eureka, Nordberg, do.

Sailed—Ship Yosemite, Saunders, Seattle; bark Portland, Gage, Astoria; brig J B Ford (Mex), Soto, Mazatlan via Anaheim.

30th—Arrived, steamer Colima, Searle, Panama.

SEATTLE, May 22—Sailed, ship El Dorado, Hayden, San Francisco.

SAVANNAH, May 27—Arrived, schr Mail, Fitzgerald, Satilla.

30th—Cleared, schr Robert Myhan, Doane, Nassau, NP, or a port in the West Indies.

Sailed—Steamer Juniata, Catharine, Philadelphia.

SALEM, May 27—Arrived, schrs Narragansett, Shaw, Philadelphia; L T Knight, Waterman, Rondout.

28th—Arrived, schrs S Rockhill, Booker, South Amboy; Agenoria, Hutchings, Rondout.

SOMERSET, May 27—Arrived, schr Sarah Elizabeth, Selleck, Rondout (and sailed 28th for New York).

28th—Sailed, schr William D Hilton, Horner, Georgetown, DC.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 29—Arrived, steamtug Joseph Stickney, Reed, New York for Boston (and sailed); schrs E G Knight, Pratt, Rockland for do; Romeo, Linnell, Bangor for do; W P Ritchie, Freathy, do for do, to discharge deck load here; Jennie E Simmons, Young, Brewer, Me, for Savannah.

Sailed—Schrs Eben Fisher, Fanny Fern, Chas Comery, Anna E Ketchum, Mountain Laurel, Sarah A Reed, Emma Hotchkiss and Jennie E Simmons.

WILMINGTON, NC, May 28—Arrived, steamer Regulator, Doane, New York.

30th—Arrived, bark Westernorrland (Sw), Norgen, Liverpool.

WOOD'S HOLE, May 28—Arrived, schr H T Hedges, Smith, Georgetown, DC.

WESTERLY, May 27—Sailed, schr E W Babcock, Sisson, Port Johnson.

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